

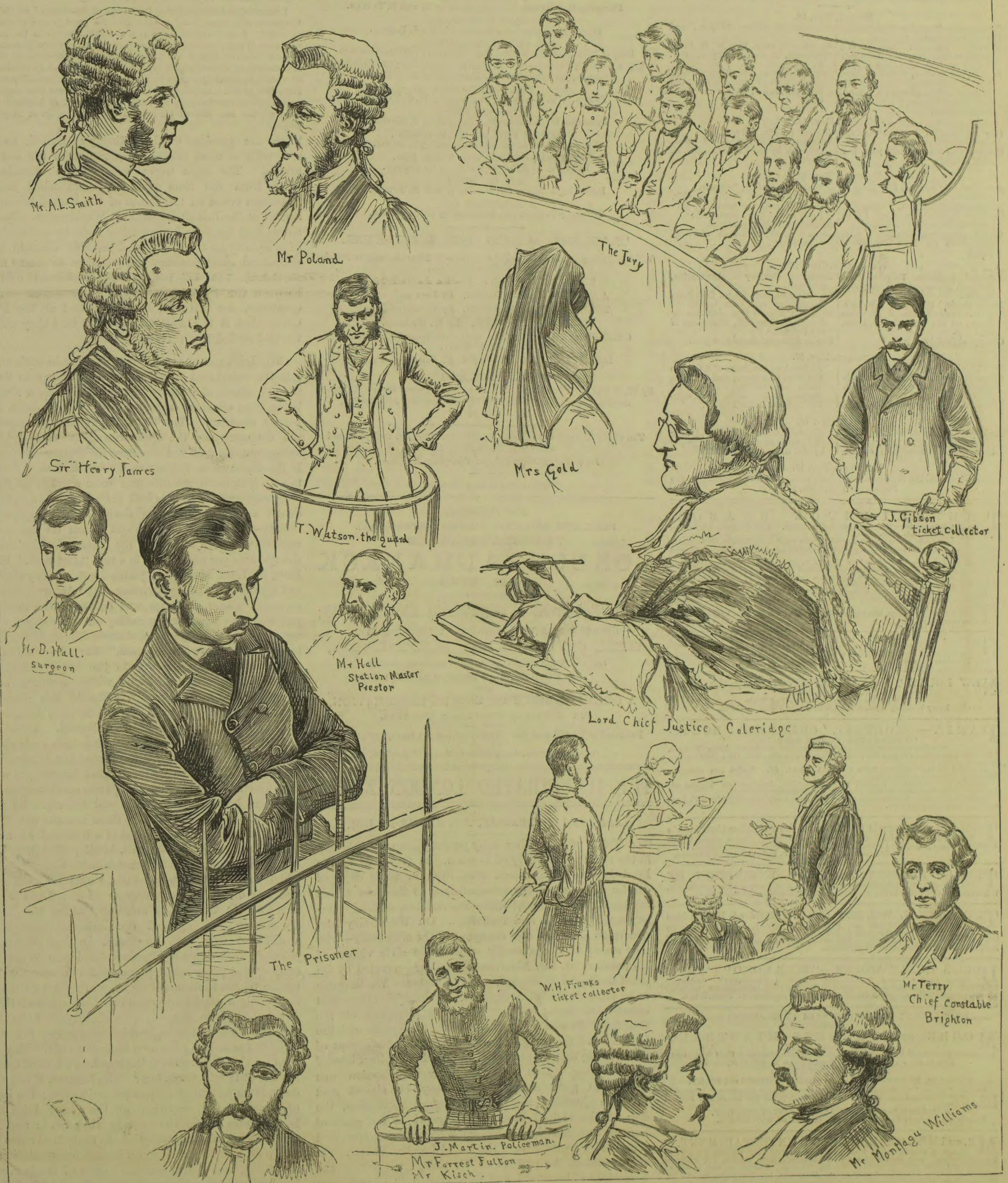
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2217.—VOL. LXXIX.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



BIRTHS.

On the 5th inst., at Barton House, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. Walter Verney, of a son.
On the 6th inst., at 16, Mansfield-street, the Marchioness of Sligo, of twin girls.
On the 5th inst., at Thorne House, Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell, of a daughter.
On the 28th ult., the Lady Alice Eyre, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd inst., at St. Peter's, Norbiton, by the Rev. A. S. W. Young, M.A., Vicar of Kingston-on-Thames, Thomas Hale, Esq., of Old House, Sevenoaks, eldest son of Thomas Hale, Esq., of Claydon, Suffolk, to Margaret, second daughter of William S. Edgar, Esq., J.P. of Coombe Warren, Kingston-on-Thames.
On the 26th ult., at the British Legation, Francis Elliot, only son of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Elliot, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador at Vienna, to Marie Ford, only daughter of Francis Clare Ford, Esq., C.B., C.M.G., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Athens.

DEATHS.

On the 5th inst., from the effects of jaundice, George Harvey Jay, Esq., D.L., of 16, Westbourne-street, Hyde Park, and Earlywood Lodge, Bagshot, aged 69. Friends will please accept this intimation.
On the 5th ult., in Paris, aged 58, fortified by all the rites of the Church, James Farrell, Esq., of Robertstown, county Meath, and of Merriem-square, Dublin, Ireland.—R.I.P.
On the 2nd inst., while on a visit, at Saltram, Devon, Caroline Augusta, Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgumbe, aged 73.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 19.

SUNDAY, NOV. 13.	
Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity. Moon's last quarter, 11.1 p.m.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., and 3 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Daniel vi.; Hebrews vii. Evening Lessons: Daniel vii. 9 or xii.; John iii. 22.	St. James's, noon, Rev. W. H. Bliss.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. W. M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Westminster; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., Rev. H. Tydd Lane.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., Rev. F. Paget.
MONDAY, NOV. 14.	
City of London Pension Society, special meeting, noon.	Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Geographical Society 8.30 p.m. (an Arctic Night).	Surveyors' Institution, 8 p.m. (address by the President, Mr. E. Ryde).
TUESDAY, NOV. 15.	
Accession of Christian IX. King of Denmark, 1833.	Pathological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Humane Society, 3 p.m.	Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Mr. James Caird, the president, probably on the Land Question).
Gresham Lectures, 6 p.m. (Dean Cowie on Geometry) (four days).	Zoological Society, 8.30 p.m.
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (discussion on Iron Permanent Way).	Races: Derby Autumn Meeting, Shrewsbury.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 16.	
Bankers' Institute, 7 p.m. (Mr. Rowland Hamilton on Money and Barter).	Dental Surgery Association, 8.30 p.m.
Meteorological Society, 7 p.m. (Mr. J. G. Symons, Mr. J. Wallace Peggs, on the Gale of Oct. 13-14, &c.).	Dialectical Society, 8 p.m. (Mr. John Stanfield on our Patent Laws).
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (address by Sir F. J. Bramwell, Chairman of the Council).
THURSDAY, NOV. 17.	
Royal Society, 4.30 p.m.	Public Analysts' Society, 8 p.m.
Chemical Society, 8 p.m. (Dr. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe on Aluminium Alloys, &c.).	Lubbock on the Sense of Colour in the Lower Animals; and on Ants, Bees, and Wasps. Papers by Messrs. C. B. Clarke, T. F. Cobbold, and R. Irwin Lynch).
Linnean Society, 8 p.m. (Sir John Lubbock on the Sense of Colour in the Lower Animals; and on Ants, Bees, and Wasps. Papers by Messrs. C. B. Clarke, T. F. Cobbold, and R. Irwin Lynch).	
FRIDAY, NOV. 18.	
Society for Propagation of Gospel, 2 p.m.	Simple Sounds of all the Living Slavonic Language, Part 2; paper by Mr. B. Dawson).
Philological Society, 8 p.m. (Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte on the	
SATURDAY, NOV. 19.	
Nicholas Poussin, the French painter, died, 1665.	Bertel Thorwaldsen, the Danish sculptor, born, 1770.

THE BRIGHTON SEASON.

Frequent Trains from Victoria and London Bridge. Also Trains in connection from Kensington and Liverpool-street.
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THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS IS NOW OPEN at Thomas McLean's Gallery, 7, Haymarket (next door to the Theatre). Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

THE ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of High-Class PICTURES by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS, including Benjamin Constant's New Picture, "Present to the Ancester," is NOW OPEN at ARTHUR TOTT and SONS' GALLERY, 5, Haymarket (opposite Her Majesty's Theatre). Admission One Shilling, including Catalogue.

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MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, THREE and EIGHT. See the "Times," "Telegraph," "Daily News," "Daily Chronicle," "Morning Post," and "Morning Advertiser," of Tuesday, Sept. 20, on the Moore and Burgess Entertainment.

St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT. Tickets and Places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall, from 9.30 a.m.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. Last Representations of CHERRY-TREE FARM, YE FANGIE FAIR, 1881, and ALL AT SEA. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s. Monday, Nov. 14. First Time of a new Musical Sketch, OUT OF TOWN, by Mr. Corney Grain, followed by NO. 234, by F. C. Burnand and German Reed. Revival of AGES AGO is unavoidably postponed through indisposition.

OUR CHRISTMAS NUMBER,

To be Published the First Week in December,

COMPRISES

A LARGE PICTURE, PRINTED IN COLOURS, ENTITLED

LITTLE MISCHIEF,

FROM A PAINTING BY SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS,

IN THE POSSESSION OF THE EARL OF HARRINGTON;

AND NUMEROUS

CHRISTMAS ILLUSTRATIONS AND TALES.

ENGRAVINGS.

A SWEET LITTLE CHERUB THAT SITS UP ALOFT. Drawn by E. M. HUTTULA, Engraved by R. and E. TAYLOR.

LATE FOR DINNER.

Drawn by F. DADD, Engraved by W. J. PALMER.

WANDERING THOUGHTS.

Drawn by D. KNOWLES, Engraved by M. FROMENT.

NELLIE'S DREAM.

Drawn by KATE GREENAWAY, Engraved by R. LOUDAN.

THE FAVOURITE.

From the Photograph by Messrs. DOWNEY, Engraved by M. PANNEMAKER.

A GHOST STORY.

Drawn by R. C. WOODVILLE, Engraved by R. and E. TAYLOR.

TURKEY IS HOFF, SIR.

Drawn by F. BARNARD, Engraved by W. J. PALMER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

From a Photograph by J. THOMSON, Engraved by M. PANNEMAKER.

THE CHRISTMAS STORY IN THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

Drawn by H. R. ROBERTSON, Engraved by W. J. PALMER.

THE FAIRY OAK.

Drawn by G. MONTBARD, Engraved by W. J. PALMER.

THE TWO PETS.

Drawn by W. A. CRANSTON, Engraved by T. KNEISING.

A LITTLE DINNER WITH JONES.

Drawn by J. P. ATKINSON, Engraved by J. SWAIN.

BRINGING HOME THE YULE LOG.

Drawn by A. HUNT, Engraved by R. LOUDAN.

HIT OR MISS?

Drawn by A. HUNT, Engraved by R. and E. TAYLOR.

A PALPABLE HIT.

Drawn by F. BARNARD, Engraved by W. J. PALMER.

TALES AND SKETCHES.

WHAT THE SHEPHERD SAW: A Tale of Four Moonlight Nights. By THOMAS HARDY.

THE SQUIRES' PEW. By Mrs. A. HARPER.

A COLLIER'S HONEYMOON. By JOHN SAUNDERS.

THE DUKE'S PLANTATION. By CUTHBERT BEDE.

THE HAUNTED ROCK. By W. W. FENN.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES: Before and Behind the Curtain.

By CLEMENT SCOTT.

ROYAL CHRISTMASSES. By T. F. THISELTON-DYER.

VERSES

By W. C. BENNETT, CLEMENT SCOTT, H. SAVILE CLARKE, HENRY S. LEIGH, GEORGE R. SIMS, BYRON WEBBER, MASON JACKSON, JOHN LATEY, and others.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

The Ninth of November is by prescription a notable day in the annals of the City of London. It is sacred to the Lord Mayor—a personage who, even in these days of drastic reforms, enjoys pre-eminence as the chief visible representative of metropolitan institutions, and of time-honoured pageants and festivities. On Wednesday Mr. Alderman Ellis, the new occupant of the civic chair—who may emulate but can hardly surpass the civic virtues of his predecessor, Mr. Alderman McArthur—escorted by the usual mediaeval procession, went in state to Westminster to be presented to the Judges, and his Lordship afterwards entertained them and her Majesty's Ministers at the Guildhall. It would be, perhaps, easier to dispense with the banquet and the eagerly expected Ministerial speeches of the evening than to put down the Lord Mayor's Show of the morning. This year the annual procession was turned to good account, and may be almost said to have justified itself. By a happy inspiration, the flag of the United States was carried in the place of honour, immediately preceding the Sheriffs' carriages, and escorted by a guard from the Royal London Militia. On the arrival of the cortège at Westminster, the flag was borne into Palace-yard and duly saluted in the presence of a multitude of enthusiastic spectators, the various bands

in the procession together playing the American National Anthem.

In such graceful and kindly displays of international friendship our American brethren are still ahead of us. They have followed up the Yorktown demonstration by giving a warm reception to our new Minister at Washington, to which city he has been escorted by an influential committee of American citizens. The popular feeling found congenial expression at the grand banquet given in honour of Mr. West, at Philadelphia, at which the health of her Majesty and the Prince of Wales was drunk with hearty enthusiasm. The speech made by Mr. Secretary Blaine, who came to the "city of brotherly love" specially to greet the newly-arrived British Minister, was, in its way, as cordial and touching as the celebrated order of President Arthur to the American Army and Navy at Yorktown. After remarking that the two nations who spoke the English language now number one hundred millions of the population of the globe, and "represent the larger part of its commercial strength and three fourths of its intelligence," Mr. Blaine said he desired to be present on that occasion to welcome in advance the representative of her Majesty, adding—

I came to him this evening as the bearer of messages of cordiality from the people with whom I am connected to the great people whom he will represent. I came especially to pay a tribute, which is the instinctive utterance of every American, to the great Sovereign whom he represents. I am able to assure him in his presence, and in the presence of the whole American people, that in their loyalty to that lady and in admiration for that gracious Sovereign there is true heartiness and cordiality among the American people. And I offer you that sentiment, not with any discrimination against past Sovereigns, but for the first ruler of England that has been popular and beloved throughout the whole realm of Anglo-Saxon people.

These are gracious words, fittingly expressed, and they met with a most cordial response from the assembled guests. The same warm welcome has attended Mr. West from the time when he disembarked from an American vessel on the shores of the United States to his arrival at the British Legation in Washington. The event shows that the deep feeling called forth by our expressions of sympathy at the death of President Garfield was no ephemeral manifestation, but promises to be an abiding sentiment. It will not prevent occasional differences between the two Anglo-Saxon communities—on such questions, for instance, as the control of the Panama Canal—but it is almost a guarantee that they will be in the end settled by pacific means.

The Irish tenant farmers are flocking in such numbers into the new Land Courts—the applications to fix "fair rents," which amount to more than sixteen thousand, being from all parts of the country—as to cause a temporary deadlock. The Government have promptly met the emergency by the appointment of three additional sub-commissioners and six new assistant-commissioners. If the decisions at Belfast on Friday last should be sustained, it is quite possible that their services may not be long required. The case had reference to an estate, the owner of which has been absent at the Antipodes for twenty-one years. The several farms on the property were re-valued in 1862, and the rents raised by the agent thirty-three per cent. This is a real "test case." Here we have, as Lord Monk has pointed out, "every element of evil against which the provisions of the Act were directed—an owner whose existence was discernible neither by his personal presence nor by outlay on the estate; a rental screwed up to the highest point attainable, and forced on the tenants by the threat of eviction." The sub-commissioners, because the tenants have made the improvements, have directed a reduction of rents which averages between twenty and thirty per cent. Should this decision be upheld, the desire of small tenant-farmers to secure the benefits of the Land Act will be universal. As the appeal lies to Commissioners, at whose discretion such decisions can be allowed or forbidden to proceed to a Superior Court, there is not likely to be such protracted litigation as will give all the advantage to the longest purse, and leave the poorer occupiers helpless. Landlords will therefore be anxious to come to an agreement with their tenants out of court; and in the end scarcely one out of a hundred of the cases put down for adjudication will, in all probability, be proceeded with. To protect the tenants on rack-rented estates—which have brought so bad a name on Irish landlordism—was one of the primary objects of the Land Act; but in respect to the larger holdings, where the landlords are not so grasping and do more for their property, a different rule will, no doubt, be laid down. The principle laid down by Professor Baldwin in the Belfast case—"that every bit of permanent improvement effected by the tenant shall in future be protected by the law"—is not only a strict interpretation of the spirit of the Land Act, but in entire harmony with the report of the Duke of Richmond's Commission, which recognises the tenant's right to the value of his own improvements. May we not then conclude that out of the Pandora's box of Irish woes hope is at length emerging? The League, if not actually dead, is in a state of suspended animation; the influence of its leaders is everywhere on the wane; Irish farmers have within reach the remedy they need; and Fenian agitators find that contributions to their fund cease to flow in. With a little patience, an honest interpretation of the Land Act, and a firm administration of the law, we may hope fully to expect to see ere long the "Irish difficulty" reduced to very small proportions.

ECHOES FROM A DISTANCE.

BOLOGNA, NOV. 5.

The French have invented an imaginary personage, whom they call Calino—formerly he was known as Jocrisse—to whom they are wont to ascribe all the absurd blunders of the kind which used to be known as Irish “Bulls.” But the “bull” seems to have faded altogether into extinction; why, I know not. It may be, perchance, that the natural gaiety of Ireland has been turned into chronic gloom by political agitation; or it is possible, on the other hand, that the Hibernian “bull” has had its day, and has been supplanted by the grimly humorous *bévue* devised by saturnine American editors of the “Josh Billings” and “Orpheus C. Kerr” type. You are familiar with the Transatlantic “bull.” You have heard of the tourist who, seeing a picture described in the catalogue as one of “Jupiter and Io,” asked if it meant “Jupiter and Jo” or “Jupiter and Ten;” and who described Rome as an interesting city, but with its public buildings much out of repair; who was so very anxious to obtain the addresses of “them old masters,” in order that he might purchase some paintings from them; and who, when he had climbed the Acropolis at Athens, and was gazing on the ruins of the Parthenon, exclaimed, “They may well call this a *Necropolis*; for I never see such a lot of tombstones in my life.”

But it was a fair countrywoman of my own, descended, I should say, on the father's side, from the Partington-Ramsbotham, and on the mother's from the Malaprop-Foxpaw family, whom with my own ears I heard some years ago, in Rome, telling her neighbour at the table d'hôte that she had been to see the Amalekites' jewellery in the Vatican, and that she intended, that afternoon, to visit the Maritime Prisons. Obviously the good lady meant the malachite jewellery and the Mamertine Prisons. In the course of this last trip of mine to “Sunny Italy”—“Sunny, quotha!” it has been raining since the Seventeenth of September, and to-day, at Bologna, it is bitterly cold, and the leaden sky is fraught with impending snow—I have picked up one or two absurdities of the “bull” kind; but whether they are to be ascribed to the conventional Irishman of the jest-book, or to the Scotchman, or the American, or the Cook's Tourist, or our own dear London “Arry,” matters little. The Athenians would have ascribed them to a simpleton fresh from Abdera.

You know that in Italy the post-office letter-box is called the “buca;” that there are two of such “buche” side by side, and that an inscription above informs you that one is for “lettere,” or written correspondence, and another for “stampe,” or newspapers and other printed matter. “A pretty country, indeed, for postal arrangements,” indignantly exclaims the Travelling Blunderer, “where they make you post the letters in one box and the stamps in another.”

It is the same ingenuous person who asks a travelling companion the reason why so many stations on all the railway lines in Italy are called “Partenza!” Now, “Partenza” really sounds like the name of a place, as Vianza or Avenza does; but, nominally, when the guard shouts “Partenza!” it means that the train is about to start, that very minute. As a matter of fact, it does not really start for some minutes afterwards; and after a wearisome delay I have sometimes heard a shout of “Partenza assoluta!” as if the first two or three announcements had only been made in fun. In the art of wasting time in railway travelling the Italians are only surpassed by the Spaniards. In Spain, when the conductor cries “Caballeros, al Tren!” nobody dreams of resuming his seat in the train. You light a fresh *papelito*, and start a fresh subject for political discussion on the platform, until the guard and the engine-driver, the stoker, the station-master, and the porters, having each and all finished their respective *papelitos*, arrive at a general consensus of opinion that it is about time to think of starting the train in right earnest.

Do not think, however, that I have come abroad with the intent of unjustly disparaging or sneering at foreigners. I see, indeed, in their social institutions much to be admired, and much that English people and Americans might advantageously copy at home. There is the hotel omnibus, for example—a vehicle common from one end of the Continent to the other. It matters not in what foreign city I arrive—Berlin, The Hague, Brussels, Munich, Cologne, Genoa, Florence, Leghorn, Pisa, Bologna, or Rome—at the portal of the railway station from which I emerge I find drawn up a long line of hotel omnibuses. I call out the name of the hostelry which I intend to patronise, be it the Angleterre or the Grande Bretagne, the Franco or the Russie, the Victoria or the Archduke Charles, the Allemagne or the Italie—did you ever meet with an *Hôtel Napoléon*? I never did—and forthwith you are taken in charge by the hotel omnibus conductor, who speaks a sufficiency—that is to say, about nine words—for your purpose of every language under the sun. You hand him your baggage-ticket, and quietly take your seat in a handsome and roomy vehicle. In the course of a few minutes you descry your portmanteau being borne along on the shoulders of a strong porter. Your belongings are hoisted up a ladder and deposited with a sonorous thud on the roof of the omnibus. You hand the strong porter a few sous, and away you go to your supper and your bed.

Mem.: Perhaps I ought to exclude Paris and St. Petersburg from the foregoing catalogue. Hotel omnibuses meet the trains at the Paris railway stations; but, for some reason or another, I never entered a Parisian omnibus. I am not at all certain whether such conveniences exist in the Russian capital. There are certain journeys which you perform, as it were, in a dream; and the end of the curious vision, which begins when you are being worried about your passport at the Russian

frontier is, that you find yourself, you know not exactly how, in a droschky, with the full-bearded blue-caftaned or yellow-toulouped *istovostchik* Ivan Ivanovich sitting in front of you and yelling out unintelligible things in Slavonic to his horse.

Now, some weeks before I left England, one of the great railway companies, the Midland, I think, had started an omnibus or omnibuses, light but substantial and elegant vehicles, capably horsed, for the purpose of plying at the different railway termini and conveying passengers arriving thereat to the different hotels which they wished to patronise—say, the Midland Grand Hotel, St. Pancras, or the hotel at Euston. I looked upon these railway hotel omnibuses as a long wanted and most useful innovation; and I did not see—nor do I see now—the slightest reason why every considerable hotel in the metropolis should not have its omnibus—of course, duly licensed and subject to police inspection—plying at each railway terminus, for the convenience of the travelling public at large, and especially of the non-English-speaking strangers who are continually arriving within our gates.

It was not without a good deal of astonishment and no small amount of mortification that I read a few days since a cutting from a newspaper which a friend in England had sent me, setting forth that, at a meeting of the Cab Proprietors' and Drivers' Association it has been decided to present a memorial to the Home Secretary praying for “legislative interference with the action of the railway companies in bringing one-horse omnibuses into competition with hackney carriages;” and it was stated at the meeting that, “owing to the action of the railway companies, cabs, while the present Hackney Carriage Act remains in force, would be compelled to ply for hire when unable to pay expenses, or to withdraw from circulation altogether, in which last case they would be liable to a penalty of twenty shillings a day.”

All this may be very stale news to habitual English newspaper readers; but it has only been very rarely during the last ten weeks that I have taken up a journal of my own country. I have no ambition to take up the cudgels on behalf of this or that railway company; but, as one of the public, I think that I have a right to protest against what seems to be the cool impudence of the Cab Proprietors in saying virtually to the public, “You shall not have any hackney carriages better than the swift but perilous hansom, and the dirty, dilapidated, disreputable old shandydan known as a ‘growler’ or four-wheeled cab to take you to or from a railway station. If the railway companies endeavour to substitute luggage-carrying omnibuses for the ‘growlers’ they shall be ‘legislatively interfered with.’”

Mem.: The recognised charge abroad for the conveyance of a traveller by the hotel omnibus to or from the station is one franc fifty centimes, luggage—it matters not how much—included. Say one shilling and twopence. Please to try how far one and twopence will go towards paying the fare of a four-wheeled cab, well freighted with trunks and portmanteaus, from Euston Terminus to Brompton.

In the United States the baggage difficulty is, to a certain extent, obviated by the universal adoption of the checking system. The express man boards the car on which you are travelling, takes your name and address and the metallic checks which the baggage-master has handed you at starting, and you have no more trouble in the matter. Unless you want to squander four or five dollars, you do not dream of driving in a hackney carriage from the railroad dépôt to the hotel. You are sure to find a horse railway close to the dépôt or to the wharf at which you land from the steamer; and the cars will deposit you—in the mud, possibly, but still you will be deposited—close to your place of destination.

The highway of transatlantic travelling is, nevertheless, not by any means a highway of roses. The express man's tariff of charges is certainly not cheap. I think—under correction—that it is five-and-twenty cents, or one shilling, per package: a charge which might not weigh very heavily on a traveller with one very big box—as big as the prodigious travelling trunk which the Spaniards familiarly term “*un mundo*,” a world; but if your travelling party be large and your impedimenta numerous, you will find the five-and-twenty per cent items “put up” to a somewhat grievous aggregate. Then, again, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Mississippi to Niagara, your luggage is systematically maltreated. It is kicked and jostled and “chucked” about with desperate indifference. The Americans have even invented a new or revived an old verb to express the act of violently hurling a heavy article from a waggon on to the pavement. They call it “dumping it.”

I am going to Venice this afternoon; and it is quite in accordance with the fitness of things that I should discourse about omnibuses, cabs, and luggage, since, to my horror, I read in the Italian papers that “lo sciopero dei gondolieri” still continues. “Sciopero” is an ugly word, as ugly as “Scioperaggine” and Scioperataggine. They all mean idleness; and the copious Italian has even a cognate verb, “scioperare,” to take one from his work. The Venetian gondoliers have been on strike for some days past, and, notwithstanding the exhortations of the municipal authorities and of the press, the recalcitrant “barcaioli” decline to ply their oars. Long ago we were pathetically told that “Silent rows the songless gondolier;” and the tradition that the Venetian boatmen were formerly accustomed to lighten their labour by reciting stanzas from Tasso is a very pretty one. I would much rather that the “hansom cabman of the sea” were as mute as Mumchance than that he should decline to row altogether. The Venetian hotels, however, will doubtless

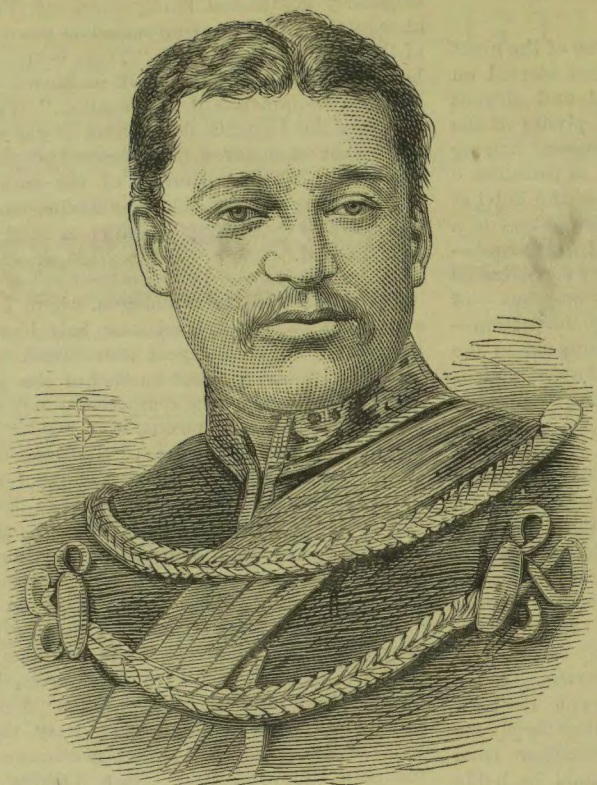
have their gondolas plying at the railway stations. I should not say that the “barcaioli” would hold out long. Apart from an occasionally fierce wrangle, in which they talk but very seldom use knives, the gondoliers of Venice are a singularly gentle and kindly race. A Venetian gentleman once quoted in my hearing a curious proof of the placability of the Venetian populace. “There is no city in the world,” he observed, “that lends itself so liberally as Venice does to facilitate the practice of assassination.” Yet during the whole period of the Austrian domination it was with the extreme rarity that an enslaved and oppressed people retaliated on their tyrants by taking advantage of the darkness of the night, and throwing the Tedeschi over the innumerable bridges, and especially by “assisting” them from their gondolas into the Grand Canal.

At the Hotel Brun at Bologna, where I am occupying an apartment on the ground-floor half like a stable and half like a dungeon, with a great iron barred window high up in the wall, I found a recent number of the *Times*, and therein I rejoiced to read a very sympathetic and appreciative review of the new volume of poems by my dear old friend Gabriel Dante Rossetti. Italy, where the fame of his father is yet fresh, should be proud of the poet-painter who has done so much for English art; and I have little doubt that, ere long, the leading Italian reviews will contain exhaustive criticisms of Mr. Rossetti's new contributions to literature. The slavery of Italy from the days of Ugo Foscolo to the year of liberation, 1859, produced at least one good effect. It enabled multitudes of educated Italian gentlemen, who were eating the bitter bread of exile in our foggy but not unkindly land, to acquire a thorough knowledge, literary as well as colloquial, of the English language. Few things are more gratifying while wandering in Italy than the frequency with which you meet native gentlemen who speak pure, idiomatic, racy English. Such a thing rarely happens in France. The Frenchman may inhabit “le Soho” for twenty years without learning a larger amount of literary English than the profits which accrued from Mr. Bob Sawyer's business as a chemist and druggist. Those profits, if I remember aright, might be put into a wine-glass and covered over with a gooseberry leaf. It is only when he goes to the United States that the Frenchman learns to speak English fluently. He must. If he does not learn it, he starves.

The *Times*' review of D. G. Rossetti's poems, of which I spoke just now, contained about the oddest little bit of bathos that I have met with for a long time. “The poet,” writes the critical sage, “is supposed to utter his individual feelings, and our faith in the genuineness of those feelings is shaken if we find that they are clad in archaic forms and reiterated symbolism of Love, Hope, Fate, &c.” Fate, etcetera! Shakspeare and the Musical Glasses! Heliogabalus and Jack the Painter! Fate should come first, not last, O critical sage! Love, Hope, Fortune, Hatred, Happiness, and Misery are all fast bound in Fate—the *ἀνάγκη*—the necessity, the inevitable. Fate, etcetera!

I witnessed yesterday in Bologna a very strange spectacle. It was the Festa de' Morte—the Day of the Dead—and at least forty thousand of the population of Bologna had repaired to the Campo Santo, or general cemetery, to place floral offerings on the tombs of their deceased kinsfolk. The observance is beautiful in its conception, and should be touching in its practice. I found it the reverse of touching. In the portions of the burial-ground reserved for the graves of the poor, here and there flickered a little taper, and here and there a kneeling group had gathered round the little wooden cross, the sole memorial of the sleeper beneath; but it was in the interminable galleries and arcades and the great rotunda of the Campo Santo, vast architectural constructions in which new structures have been skilfully blended with the remains of antiquity, that the bulk of the huge multitude was to be found. A staring, laughing, prattling multitude, to all appearance enjoying themselves thoroughly, and admiringly criticising the statues and busts over the tombs. Crowds of handsome dark-eyed peasant women dressed in their Sunday best, and looking very picturesque, but afflicted with unpleasantly harsh and strident voices. I heard the guttural h sounded so often and so strongly—“casa” sounding like “khāasa,” and “cavallo” like “khaavallo”—that for the moment I fancied myself in the North of Spain. The illusion was strengthened by the circumstance that the male Bolognese wear their cloaks universally and exactly as the Spaniards wear their *capas*: that is to say, after the manner of the ancient Roman toga—one end flung over the shoulder and pendent behind in splendidly artistic folds. From which, and from some other peculiarities which I cannot stay to particularise here, I am inclined to infer that the Bolognese and Spaniards have much more in common with the ancient Romans than the mass of modern Italians have.

As a flower show, the spectacle was simply magnificent. I saw crosses six feet high, wreaths as big as sailors' life-belts, paniers as big as hamper—all radiant with the rarest flowers. Affixed to some of the tombs were life-sized photographs, in florid gilt frames, of the defunct. Wax candles burnt before many splendid shrines, and illumined many eloquent epitaphs telling of our brethren and sisters departed, who possessed, seemingly, every virtue under the sun. But there was one simple inscription, in French, beneath a funerary urn, which struck me. “*A celle que je reverrai un jour.*” There were Faith, Hope, Love—and “Fate, &c.” in that inscription. Yet did it not impress me so much as a little old strip of yellow marble from the Campo Santo of Roman times—a strip which I had seen that morning inserted in the wall of the vestibule of the brand-new Museum of Antiquities:—“TROIUS . PUER . VIXIT . ANN . XIII.” That was enough. Poor little Troilus! G. A. S.



BREVET-MAJOR W. J. VOUSDEN, V.C.



THE LATE LIEUT.-GENERAL COLIN MACKENZIE, C.B.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

It was mentioned by us, on the 22nd ult., that the Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the Victoria Cross upon Captain (now Brevet-Major) William John Vousden, Bengal Staff Corps. This is for the exceptional gallantry displayed by him on Dec. 14, 1879, on the Koh Asmai Heights, near Cabul, in charging, with a small party, into the centre of the line of the retreating Kohistani force, by whom they were greatly outnumbered, and who did their utmost to close round them. After rapidly charging through and through the enemy, backwards and forwards, several times, they swept off round the opposite side of the village and joined the rest of the troop. Brevet-Major Vousden, of the 5th Punjaub Cavalry, whose portrait we now give, is thirty-six years of age. He is only son of the late Captain Vousden, of the 21st (North British) Fusiliers. He was educated at Dr. Hill's establishment at Sandwich, and at the Grammar School, Canterbury. He was gazetted Ensign in the 35th Regiment in January, 1864, and was shortly afterwards transferred to the Bengal Staff Corps, to which he is still attached.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Baker and Burke, of the Punjaub.

AN INDIAN HERO.

In Lieutenant-General Colin Mackenzie, C.B., who has just been carried to his rest beside Sir Hope Grant, in the Grange Cemetery of Edinburgh, at the good old age of seventy-five, the country has lost a most heroic Christian soldier. One of the Mackenzies of Redcastle, his father was distinguished in the defence of St. Kitt's against the French. Colin Mackenzie joined the 48th Madras Native Infantry in 1826, and it fell to his lot as Adjutant and Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General to receive the surrender of the the Rajah of Coorg in the only campaign ordered by Lord William Bentinck. Ever foremost in the fight, when ill-health drove him to sea, he volunteered to serve under Admiral Chads against the Malay pirates. The young Highlander's pluck brought him to the notice of Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, and, with the famous George Broadfoot, he was allowed to volunteer for the first Afghan war. From 1840 till the annexation of the Punjaub by Lord Dalhousie, after the second Sikh war, he passed through a series of heroic exploits, hairbreadth 'scapes, and political services, almost any one of which would have made the reputation of an ordinary man. In charge of the Khyber, and then as the

Envoy's assistant at Cabul, he performed signal services. How marvellously he held the fort of Nishan Khan in that city, to extremity, and then fought his way to the cantonments, burdened with the wounded, with women and children; how he was in every fight during the two months' siege, and was wounded at Behmaroo; how, having in vain warned the unhappy Sir W. Macnaghten, he attended the conference in which the Envoy was massacred; and how he was given up as a hostage with Eldred Pottinger and Sir George Lawrence, will, with much else that is worthy of remembrance in history, be found well told by Kaye in his classic narrative of the Afghan war. But all this was nothing to the two journeys which he made in disguise through a hostile country, when sent by Akbar Khan to Sir George Pollock, of which it has been truly said that the tale reads like a horrible romance, while the magnanimity and patriotic self-sacrifice are not rivalled by any events in our Indian annals. After he had been delivered with the captives he rendered such services to the Marquis of Dalhousie on the annexation of the Punjaub that that eminent Governor-General offered him any rich civil appointment. But he had raised the 4th Sikhs; his heart was in the Army; and the Madras Captain of Infantry was, in 1849, made senior Brigadier





THE BAZAAR, CAIRO.

in the Deccan, under a minute in the *Gazette*, which extolled his "gallantry, ability, and endurance" in Cabul and subsequently. He annexed Berar, that fertile and ever since prosperous cotton province, without the loss of a man or a rupee of revenue. At home, during the Mutiny, he published a series of wise and stirring letters on the state of India, under the name of "Cabulee," in the *Daily News*. On his return to India he again entered the political department in the then well-paid office of Governor-General's Agent at Moorsheadabad, in succession to Sir George Macgregor. The decoration of C.B. followed the first Afghan war, and the Government of India and Secretary of State united to grant him a special annuity of £300 for his "varied and distinguished services, especially in Afghanistan." He returned from India in 1873 as Major-General, and received his final promotion in 1877. After incessant activity in every good cause relating to the Army, having resided in India, and spent a season at Pallanza, where he was beloved by all classes, the hero passed to his rest, and was received in his own capital of Edinburgh, surrounded by troops of friends. General Mackenzie was twice married. By his first wife, the eldest daughter of the well-known Bengal civilian Mr. Pattle, he leaves three daughters and several grandchildren. His second wife was a daughter of Admiral J. E. Douglas, and allied to the illustrious Scottish house. She is well known as the brilliant writer of "The Camp, the Mission, and the Zenana," and other works.

The portrait given in this Journal is from a photograph by Bassano.

CAIRO AND ITS BAZAARS.

The condition of Egypt seems now to be more tranquil than it was a few weeks ago, though it has been deemed necessary to suppress a French journal for the offence of speaking of Mohammed as "the false Prophet;" while the native Arab papers declaim vehemently against France and England for interfering with the Egyptian Government, and demand that foreigners shall no longer enjoy the most lucrative employments in that country. It is believed that the young Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, with his new Minister, Sherif Pasha, is anxious to rule wisely and justly, supported by the French and English official representatives.

We present two Illustrations of the city of Cairo, showing those aspects which belong to its old Mohammedan social and political history, rather than the modern additions in European style. El Kahirah, "The Victorious," as the name signifies in Arabic, was founded by the conquering Arabs, a hundred years before the Norman Conquest of England; but the Arabs, of one or another dynasty, had obtained dominion in Egypt three centuries before. The rival Caliphs of Damascus, of the Abasside line, of the Ikshids, and of the Fatimite line reigning at Tunis, successively held possession of this country, till the last Fatimite ruler was superseded in the twelfth century by Saladin, who greatly enlarged the capital city. Its dimensions, not including the modern town, are three miles in length, and nearly a mile and a half in its greatest breadth; the Nile originally flowed close to the western wall of the city, but a change in the direction of the stream, caused by a sandbank, left a wide space of ground between the old town and the river. This ground, from the Esbekiyeh or central square, is now occupied by the modern European quarter, with its French Boulevards, palaces, hotels, and shops, as far as the Ismailia Canal; beyond which is the river port of Boulak, with the Museum, the Military Barracks, the bridge crossing the Nile, and the Khedive's splendid palaces on the river bank. On the north and east sides of the old city, the ancient walls are yet standing, with the stately northern gateways, the Bab-el-Nasr and the Bab-el-Futuh, close to the Gemaliyeh, which is the quarter of native merchants. The view presented in our Engraving is taken from the Citadel, at the opposite or southern end of Cairo, looking towards the grand mosques, that of Sultan Hassan, which is the nearest, and those of El Muayyad, El Ghoriyeh, and others, in the main street extending to the north gates of the city. A distant view of the Pyramids of Ghizeh, which are on the other side of the Nile, is obtained, to the left hand, through the clear Egyptian atmosphere, by a spectator from the Citadel of Cairo.

The recently published small volume, "Egypt," by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, one of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.'s instructive series of historical and statistical handbooks to modern geography, entitled "Foreign Countries and British Colonies," may be safely recommended to readers seeking further information. It contains a very precise description of the city of Cairo, with a plan or map, which we have found convenient.

THE BRIGHTON RAILWAY MURDER.

The trial of Percy Lefroy Mapleton, alias Arthur Lefroy, for the murder of Mr. Frederick Isaac Gold, in a first-class carriage of the London and Brighton Railway, near Balcombe, on June 27, has occupied four days at the Maidstone Assizes (South-Eastern Circuit), resulting in a verdict of guilty and sentence of death. The Judge presiding over this trial was Lord Chief Justice Coleridge; the counsel for the prosecution were the Attorney-General, who is Sir Henry James, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Poland and Mr. A. L. Smith, retained by the Crown; and the counsel for the defence were Mr. Montagu Williams, Mr. Forrest Fulton, and Mr. Kisch. Portraits of these, with a sketch of the prisoner as he appeared in the dock, one of the jurymen in their box, and one of the examination of a witness by counsel, besides the portraits of some principal witnesses, the railway guard, station-master, and ticket-collector, the surgeon, and the Brighton Chief Constable, will be found on our front page. They were sketched by one of our Artists in the Press gallery of the Assize Court. The trial began at ten o'clock on Friday week, and continued throughout that day and Saturday, Monday, and Tuesday last. The jury was composed of Maidstone householders.

On the first day, the Attorney-General made his opening statement of the case; and several witnesses were called. Amongst these were Mrs. Gold, widow of the deceased; Franks, the ticket-collector at the London-bridge station, who knew Mr. Gold, and saw the prisoner get into the same carriage with him; Sewell, the clerk at the booking-office, who is used the ticket to prisoner; Mr. Gibson, a passenger in the next compartment, who heard the shots fired, but took them for fog-signals; Mrs. Brown, living in a cottage at Horley, who saw two men fighting, or playing with each other, as it might be, with their arms, in the passing train; Watson, the guard, Mr. Hall, the station-master at Preston Park, and other railway officials, who described how the prisoner got out there, covered with blood, and told a story of his being assaulted by a stranger in the train; Mr. Terry, the superintendent of police at Brighton; Mr. B. Hall, house surgeon at the Sussex County Hospital, and some who spoke about Mr. Gold's money and his watch, which was found hidden in the prisoner's shoe. The trial was adjourned to next day, when Mr. Anscombe, the station-

master at Brighton, Howland, the detective policeman, and Holmes the other detective policeman, who escorted prisoner to his home at Wallington, and there lost sight of him, were first examined. The finding of Mr. Gold's dead body in the tunnel was next proved, and Dr. Bond gave medical evidence as to the cause of death; also, the finding of Mr. Gold's purse, hat, and umbrella, which had been thrown out of the train. Much evidence concerning the prisoner's habits and behaviour was then adduced. It was proved that he had attempted to cheat Mr. Ellis, the stationer or bookseller at Croydon, by asking change for two Hanoverian medals, wrapped in paper, which he left as sovereigns in pretended payment of his account. Similar medals were found on his person at the Preston railway station. It was also proved that he had a revolver, which he had pawned in the Borough, and had redeemed an hour or two before he got into the train at London Bridge. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton, of Wallington, the relatives with whom he lived, spoke of the manner in which he left their house. They also testified that he was at home all day on June 21, when he was said to have pawned the pistol, but they had omitted this circumstance in their deposition before the trial. On Monday came the remaining witnesses; Mrs. Bickers, of Stepney, in whose lodgings the prisoner concealed himself until July 8, when he was arrested by Swanton and Jarvis, police officers, and one or two more witnesses. At noon, Mr. Montagu Williams began his speech for the accused, but did not call any witnesses; the Attorney-General replied, and the Court adjourned at half-past five.

On Tuesday, the Lord Chief Justice summed up with great cogency and discrimination, pointing out the incredibility of the suggestion that another person might have got into the train, which never stopped, and committed the crime and got out, unobserved by the railway officials. The jury, after ten minutes' deliberation, found Percy Lefroy Mapleton guilty. He was then sentenced to be hanged, which sentence will be executed at Lewes Jail. The prisoner, who is but twenty-two years of age, as he left the Court, turned to the jury, and exclaimed, "You will find some day that you have murdered me." He was conveyed to Lewes the same evening; a crowd of people yelled and groaned at him there, as he was taken to the prison.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

An Arabian proverb says that people do not throw stones except at good fruit. If this be the case, M. Gambetta is worthy to figure in the very highest category of good fruit. Many stones have been flung at him, and he still remains the prime object of national and international curiosity. The grand Ministry has not yet been formed. Indeed, at the moment that I am writing, the Ferry Cabinet is enjoying an unexpected prolongation of existence. The Ministry could not fall on Saturday because M. Jules Ferry anticipated an Opposition interpellation by interpellating the House himself and explaining the conduct of the Government. The sum and substance of M. Ferry's defence was this: "Tunis is the key of our Algerian colony; let us take possession of Tunis in order to enjoy in peace our power in Algeria." On the other hand, the gist of the arguments of those who have attacked the Ministry, M. Naquet, M. Le Faure, and the Extreme Left group, has been this: "The Government has been wanting in confidence towards the Chamber in not declaring at once and in a straightforward manner what the real state of affairs in Tunis was. Furthermore, the Government is to blame for having obeyed preoccupations of home politics and for having acted with a view to the forthcoming elections. The Government wished to appear before the country bedecked with the laurels of victory without having made war; or, at least, while professing not to have made war. Hence the ambiguous situation of affairs since the beginning of the Tunisian expedition." M. Le Faure devoted himself particularly to criticising the expedition from the military point of view. General Farre's reply was feeble. Nevertheless, strange to say, the Ferry Ministry, which was to have fallen some days ago, was still on its feet yesterday, and even with a possibility of maintaining its equilibrium. This afternoon the Chamber continued the debate on Tunisian affairs. The principal speaker was M. Clémenceau, who vigorously denounced the policy of the Government. He concluded by moving for a committee of inquiry. The debate was adjourned at the request of M. Ferry.

M. Albert Grévy has resigned his post of Governor-General of Algeria.

The latest news from Tunis brings tidings that seem to point toward an approaching pacification. Several tribes have demanded an *aman*. The next step will be for them to form a *goum*, and then to fight under the French flag. This was the course that affairs followed in the occupation of Algeria.

One might go on writing interminably concerning these political questions. The seventy and odd daily political journals that appear in Paris print an average of from three to four hundred columns a day on the subject. But, happily, the life of Paris is not wholly taken up by politics. Mere gossip claims a fair share of attention. For instance, rumour says that the late Baron James de Rothschild died, not from the rupture of an aneurism, as it was reported at the time, but by his own hand, and because he was crossed in love! Another rumour says that the beautiful actress Mdlle. Alice Regnault is going to be married to a real Duke. But this is mere trifling; since Hortense Schneider exchanged her glorious title of Grand Duchess of Gerolstein for that of Countess de Bionne, all the little actresses have been endeavouring to find permanent husbands. It is the fashion for the moment, just as it is the fashion to wear birds for hat-trimmings, and to have Kate Greenaway's picture-books lying on the drawing-room table. These facts are of no importance.

Another fruitful theme of gossip is the Union Générale, a financial establishment started at the beginning of this year, and which has been the occasion of a terrific battle between the Bulls and the Bears on the Stock Exchange during the last two months. It is generally supposed, and probably on good grounds, that the Union Générale has at its disposal the large sums of money realised by the sale of the property of the religious congregations which were expelled from France last year. At any rate, clerical influence was brought to bear in various strange ways in encouraging the enterprise. For instance, elegant *abbés* openly advised the noble ladies, whose consciences they directed, to invest money in the affair. In short, in the case of the Union Générale, "straight tip" came from the confessional, and the Stock Exchange was left out in the cold. An ingenious journalist took advantage of this fact to start the idea that the Jewish bankers had determined to wage war, on religious grounds, on the Union Générale, and, by a combined Bear operation, to lower the value of the shares. Whether religion entered into the question or not, I know not; but, however that may be, the last settling day was disastrous to many Jewish houses.

Israel was smitten in his tent, at least, so people said. At any rate, immense margins were realised, and that, too, not by the Israelites. The journalist Albert Wolff, for instance, won half a million of francs with a very modest stake. In consequence of all these strange sayings and doings, an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Union Générale was held on Saturday last. M. Bontoux, the organiser of the affair, explained at length the situation of affairs, and the meeting decided to increase the capital of the company from 100,000,000f. to 150,000,000f. The field of action of this company is to be Eastern Europe; it proposes to undertake vast railway enterprises.

Last week, when "Faublas" failed at the Cluny Theatre, the cry was raised that operetta was dead. The production of "Le Jour et la Nuit," by Charles Lecocq, at the Nouveautés, on Saturday last, is the proof of the contrary. Operetta, when it is good of its kind, is as full of life as ever. "Le Jour et la Nuit" proved very successful, and the public took particular interest in the début in a leading rôle of Mdlle. Ugalde, an agreeable young person of eighteen, daughter of the famous singer, Madame Ugalde. Mdlle. Ugalde was without hesitation proclaimed to be a "star" of superior magnitude.

I announce for the benefit of bibliophiles and collectors of art-books the appearance of the fourth part of the *édition de luxe* of "L'Art du XVIII. Siècle," by MM. Edmond and Jules de Goncourt. The present instalment is devoted to La Tour, the exquisite pastellist, and contains, besides the text, notes, and a catalogue of La Tour's works, five plates, portraits of La Tour himself, of Voltaire, of Rousseau, of the actress Mdlle. d'Angeville, and of Madame de Mondonville. A new and corrected edition of the text alone of this work is being published in a cheap form by Charpentier. The first volume has just appeared.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

Everyone who has enjoyed the always clever, and occasionally brilliant, stage work of Dion Boucicault through his long lifetime of plays will regret that encouraging words cannot be spoken of "Mimi," his latest romantic drama in three acts. When some of us were in our cradles "London Assurance" was written, and it remains a stage evergreen. It led the way to those romantic sketches of Irish life and character that found their best expression in the popular "Colleen Bawn" and the charming "Arrah-na-Pogue." But in "Mimi" Mr. Boucicault has curiously miscalculated the spirit of the times, and has overlooked the narrow division between sentiment and sentimentality. When he was most in earnest those he endeavoured to please were most inclined to titter, and, quite unconsciously, the writer has only amused when he would have impressed. Stung with regrets, so experienced a playwright may ascribe his disappointment to the unpoetical character of the age, to unhealthy realism, to the rampant spirit of burlesque and ridicule, to the fashion of frivolous comedy, or to a thousand-and-one other reasons, and may feel inclined to cry shame upon his censors for not endeavouring to offer some protest against a rapidly deteriorating taste. Some of the most beautiful of modern poetical works have failed, no doubt, to catch the public ear. I am never tired of quoting Mr. Albery's "Oriana," Mr. Herman Merivale's "White Pilgrim," and Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Broken Hearts" as valuable cases in point. They failed where they ought to have succeeded, and they should have lived as specimens of good nineteenth-century work. But then "Mimi" is not a play of such literature as that, and I really do not see, as matters stood, that a candid public could have given any other verdict. The heroine is a most mournful young person who meets a Cambridge undergraduate in a gipsy encampment, and straightway falls desperately in love with him, and marries him according to the gipsy rites. As for the object of Mimi's adoration, one Leo Chillingham, he is anything but what his Christian name implies. Anything less lion-hearted than his behaviour cannot be conceived. Every girl he meets is "the only woman he ever loved;" and the boy is as inconstant as Bob Sackett in "Brighton." When he is not attitudinising at the door of Mimi's tent and swearing that she is fairer than the day, he is whispering in subdued undertones to Lady Maude Kennedy, who comes to tempt him from the side of the Egyptian sorceress. Mimi does not like this, and falls lifeless, after the fashion of Miami in "The Green Bushes," when she hears her lover swear eternal faith to Geraldine. So long as Leo is petted by one particular woman, and can change about at will, he is happy; and, in the second act, he enjoys the aristocratic and refining influence of Lady Maude until Mimi comes back again, when he promptly abuses Lady Maude and runs after the gipsy. Of course Mimi dies; and, with her parting breath, unites the wayward young people. But there is little interest in Leo or Lady Maude; the one vain and the other cruel. And scarcely more expressive is Mimi, who seems positively silly to waste so much true affection on a worthless fellow. It was this decided want of interest that made the first two acts drag so ominously. The subject did not get hold of the people; and after a play has got into dreamland and dulness there is always a danger lest ridicule should set in. It came with an unfortunate chapter of hyper-sentiment, and one incautious spark lighted a bonfire of chaff. After that there was no saving the play, and, in spite of the most friendly intervention, no one could put it on its legs again. With one exception, no one in the cast was seen at the best. None of the artists appeared to be in good spirits, and they looked as if one and all had been told off for a forlorn hope. All will remember how well Mr. John Clayton and Mr. Henry Neville played in "Honour," just discarded for "Mimi;" but as Max Engelhardt, an old sentimental German cornet-player, and as an ultra-sentimental Scotchman, they were ill-placed and uncomfortable. Mr. Kyrie Bellew, one of the best of young lovers, was here inclined to over-accentuate his airs and flourishes, that are agreeable and graceful in plays of costume. Mr. Clifford Cooper worked bravely and stolidly through an accent that was too Scotch for even a Scotchman. All the ladies—especially Mrs. Bernard Beere, Miss Carlotta Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Addison—never flinched in their efforts to carry the play through its fogs and mists to the daylight of success; but it was Miss Marion Terry, whose art and refinement never failed her, that carried off the prize of much applause and many bouquets. It is scarcely to be believed that Miss Terry's acting will attract the public to "Mimi," but it is the one thing in the play that lingers on the memory.

There has been a change for the better at the Haymarket, where Mrs. Scott Siddons has discarded the character of Anne Boleyn for the more congenial one of "Rosalind." It is as Rosalind that this pretty lady is best remembered in London, and she does well, no doubt, to show her reading and study of this Shakspearean enchantment. This is not the place for a treatise or dissertation on "As You Like It," or for a critical comparison of the Rosalinds I have seen, most of them unequal and far better in some scenes than others, as I conclude must be the case with all Rosalinds. The cast was generally even and satisfactory, but I may specially commend the banished Duke of Mr. F. H. Macklin, an actor who grows and ripens rapidly; the Orlando of Mr. F. Lablache, and very

especially the Celia of Miss Emmerson, a thoroughly graceful and fragrant reading of the part. But what a play it is! and how every repetition of it brings to the spectator fresh delights. Shall we ever be permitted to see it, I wonder, at the Lyceum, cast in the mould of poetry, artistically illustrated and acted say by Miss Ellen Terry as Rosalind, Mr. Kyrle Bellew or Mr. Terriss as Orlando, and Mr. Henry Irving as Jaques—a character essentially his own? That would be a revival most earnestly to be desired some summer season. I hear that the regular Haymarket winter season will begin about the 21st of the present month, with a revival of Tom Taylor's "Plot and Passion," for which Miss Ada Cavendish has been specially engaged to play Marie de Fontanges. This popular lady has returned from America in full health and admirable spirits. Mr. Conway will be Henri de Neuville, Mr. Bancroft Fouché, and Mr. Arthur Cecil Desmarests. Amateurs know the play by heart, but few remember Robson, Emery, and Mrs. Sterling. From all I can hear, we may anticipate a great treat from the acting of Mrs. Bancroft in a witty one-act play, written for her by Mr. F. C. Burnand. It is called "The Lesson," and the story seems made for this clever lady; who, whilst acting in the present, will live in the past, and give us a combined essence of Marie Wilton and Mrs. Bancroft. It is quite true that the subject has already been treated by Chaumont; but we may discard all thoughts of that, as "The Lesson," in its new form, is an English play, written for an English actress.

In the course of years great improvements have been made in the music we hear during the interludes of a play. I think, if I remember rightly, the first important reformer was M. Ferdinand Wallenstein at the old Haymarket Theatre, who delighted his audience with musical selections, not too classical on the one side, or too commonplace on the other. It was a treat always to hear Mr. Wallenstein's band. Gradually his principles have been adopted elsewhere; but managers have never known exactly what to do with their orchestra. Sometimes the musicians have been banished underground; occasionally restored again to sight. In America, recently, they were perched up in a cage at the top of the proscenium arch. The difficulty was to see the music and to obviate the noise. It has been solved at the Court Theatre by Herr Carl Armbruster, who presides at the piano over an admirable stringed band, and the effect is soft, soothing, and delightful. Everyone was enchanted with the music on the first night of "Mimi."

On Saturday next we are to see at the Royalty a light and funny play, called "Dust," written by Mr. Sydney Grundy, the author of several witty and successful works, and a very industrious dramatist. Let us hope it will be good, and amuse us all, for, you may take my word for it, it is far more pleasant to congratulate young authors on a genuine success than to regret a failure. Mr. Walter Raleigh will discover this some day, though at present he poses as the victim of critical spleen, and cannot be comforted. C. S.

The opening address of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution was given on Tuesday by Mr. Henry Irving, who is fulfilling an engagement at the Theatre Royal. Sir Alexander Grant presided. The subject of the address was "The Stage as it is." Mr. Irving vindicated the theatre, as a whole, from the charge of contamination, and contended that the drama elevated the tastes of those who studied or patronised it.

MUSIC.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

"Les Huguenots" was produced here last Saturday evening, with a generally efficient cast. The arduous part of Valentina was filled by Mdle. Vogri with much success, especially in the two principal scenes for that character; the fine duet, with Marcello in the "Pré aux Clercs," and the still greater duet with Raoul at the end of the fourth act (with which the opera now finishes). The lady referred to has evidently had considerable stage experience, as specially shown by her action and by-play in the conspiracy scene. Her voice is rather powerful than sympathetic, her declamatory passages being generally her best efforts. She gave, however, some portions of the slow movement of each duet with much genuine pathos. As Raoul, Signor Frapolli achieved a success such as he has never yet realised, good as his performances have been in parts of a less arduous kind. His fine singing and judicious acting in a character of such extreme difficulty (vocally and histrionically) as that of the hero of Meyerbeer's romantic opera, met with an enthusiastic recognition that seems to foreshadow an advanced career for the artist. Signor Frapolli gave the romance in the first act, and Raoul's share of the duet with Margherita di Valois in the next scene, with a refined style that was finely contrasted by the chivalrous impulse of his singing in the duet-septet, and his truly admirable performance in the final duet with Margherita, in the slow movement of which the artist roused the audience to absolute enthusiasm. The bright vocalisation of Madame Rose Hersee in the music of the page Urbano, and of Mdle. Siedle in that of Margherita di Valois, were important features, as was the efficiency of Signor Antonucci as Marcello, of Signor Padilla as the Count di Nevers, and of Signor Ponsard as the Count San Bris. The orchestral details were excellently rendered, as was the choral music, with the exception of the "Rataplan" chorus.

"Il Barbiere di Siviglia" (in which the fine singing of Mdle. Marimon made so great an impression last week) was announced for repetition on Tuesday: "Les Huguenots" having been promised for Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. Signor Tito Mattei continues to act as conductor.

The season is approaching its close.

The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society (directed by Mr. Barnby) opened its eleventh season last week with a fine performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," a feature in which (as on former occasions) was the addition of a military band to the ordinary orchestra. The solo vocalists were Misses A. Williams, M. Fenna, and Orridge; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Mr. G. Cox. Mr. Lloyd produced a special impression by his admirable delivery of the declamatory airs, "Call forth thy powers," and "Sound an alarm." The chorus singing was of a very high character; the movements, "We come, we come," "O Father," "Hear us, O Lord," "Fall'n is the foe," and "Sing unto God," having produced a great effect. Mr. Barnby conducted, and Dr. Stainer presided at the organ.

The opening performance of the twenty-fourth season of the Monday Popular Concerts has already been noticed. The first of the Saturday afternoon performances associated therewith took place last week, when the same quartet party as before, reinforced by Signor Pezze, gave a fine rendering of Schubert's quintet in C. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and Mdle. Janotha the solo pianist. At the second evening concert (on Monday last) Herr Rappoldi (of Berlin) was the leading violinist, and played, with much success, in Beethoven's string quartet in C minor (from Op. 18), and that of Haydn in D (No. 1 of Op. 64); and in the prelude and

fugue of Bach's solo sonata in G minor. Mdle. Janotha was again the pianist; and vocal pieces were effectively rendered by Miss M. McKenzie.

The Westminster Royal Aquarium inaugurated its winter season on Monday evening by the first of a series of "International Concerts," the programme having comprised effective performances by a full orchestra and a powerful chorus; and solos by Mdle. Marimon and Signor Frapolli. Sir J. Benedict and M. Dubois were the conductors.

The Thursday evening performances at the Victoria Coffee Music-Hall are being successfully carried on. Last week's concert was attended by Princess Frederica of Hanover, and included vocal music effectively rendered by Miss Henrietta Beebe, Miss Ida Wilmott, Mdle. Helene Arnim, Madame Mudie-Bolingbroke, Signor V. de Monaco, Mr. C. Abercrombie, Signor Frassini, and Signor Monari-Rocca; the instrumentalists having been Herr Polonaski (violinist), and Mr. R. Rickard, solo pianist; and the conductors, Signor Li Calsi and Mr. W. de M. Sergison.

Yesterday (Friday) evening, the Sacred Harmonic Society entered on its fiftieth season, the arrangements for which have already been adverted to by us. The oratorio on the opening night was "Judas Maccabæus," the solo vocalists announced having been Madame Marie Roze, Miss M. Hancock, Mdle. Avigliana, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Furlong, and Mr. Burgon. Sir M. Costa continues to hold the office of conductor, which he has occupied so long and so honourably.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts closed last Saturday evening, when the performances were for the benefit of Mr. A. G. Crowe, the director and conductor, by whom they have been successfully carried on since their opening. A classical night was given on Wednesday week, and a "humorous" night on the following evening, the programme of the final occasion having been of a varied character.

The Guildhall Orchestral Society gave a concert at the Mansion House last Saturday afternoon, when the capital amateur band, directed by Mr. Weist Hill, performed the overture to "Masaniello," a portion of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony, and other pieces, with excellent effect. Among the specialties of the occasion were Master Leopold's clever execution of the first movement of Beethoven's violin concerto, and the solo vocal performances of Miss J. Albu, Mr. B. Pierpoint, and Mr. D. Henderson.

Mr. J. B. Welch's annual concert is always an interesting event. Again, on Thursday evening, the arrangements included the engagement of a full orchestra and of some well-known vocal and instrumental soloists.

At a meeting of the Huddersfield Festival Committee yesterday week a balance-sheet was presented, showing the receipts to be £3776 and the expenses £2757. Messrs. Batley and Sharpe, the honorary secretaries, declined to receive any testimonial out of the surplus funds.

The dates of next year's production of Wagner's new opera, "Parsifal," at Bayreuth, are now fixed. There are to be two private hearings, on July 26 and 28; and public repetitions on July 30, Aug. 1, 4, 6, 8, 11, 13, 15, 18, 22, 25, 27, and 29.

WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

MESSRS. TOOTH'S GALLERY.

The winter gathering at this gallery in the Haymarket consists, in about equal proportions, of pictures by British and foreign artists, and comprises several works of interest. Of these the largest and most conspicuously placed is "Le Cabaret," with nearly life-size figures, by Lhermitte. A peasant, seated, holds forth his glass for a woman to fill; by his side is the long, bent spade *du pays* (does not this economise labour more than the implement of the English navy?); and two other men look on. The plain, harsh, worn features of the men and the woman alike tell of the toil and hard living of the French peasantry. And though in a wine-shop there is no hilarity, the expressions are as sour as the wine. The picture is realistic in the extreme; yet so broad and truthful are the gradations of light and shade that it maintains much artistic dignity; and, although wanting in feeling for colour, it is free from the black shadows noticeable in one or two other smaller works by the artist here, and attributable to his favourite practice of charcoal drawing. Another work by a French artist, who also often prefers to confine his effect within a limited range of grey tones, is the "Lassitude," a haymaker resting on her rake, by Bastien Lepage. It has characteristic qualities; but the dark clouds would, we think, cast darker shadows on the landscape in nature.

At the antipodes in art to these painters is B. Constant's "Presents to the Ameer"—a eunuch conducting a couple of hunting chetahs in leash through a harem court. This is a gorgeous agglomeration of the richest colours, conventional and violent, no doubt, but blended with an artistic sense of "quality" of hue and harmony of relation. It is instructive to compare this with Van Haanan's "Pearl Stringers"—the original, we believe, of the picture which, with a more varied and happy composition, and on a somewhat larger scale, appeared at the Academy two years back. Here also we have the keenest zest for colour, but the colour is duly subordinated to, or rather correlated with, the powerful chiaroscuro. In Jimenez y Aranda's "Afternoon at Seville"—a scene in a *patio*, with gentlemen grouped round a card-table on one side, and a knot of ladies eagerly gossiping on the other—we have again the brightest of colours, but uninfluenced by shadow. Allowance must be made for climate, but this will not fully account for the hardness of the effect—which, with something of cynicism in the figures, may be referred to the influence of Fortuny. Nevertheless, for draughtsmanship, modelling, and precision of handling, the picture is marvellous. There are also smaller works of other foreign artists—viz., De Nittis, E. Frere Bittner, Blommers, Del Campo, P. Grolleron, and the young Belgian painter Van Beers, whom some Continental critics have suspected of making an illegitimate use of photography in his work. If the suspicion is unfounded, it must yet be admitted that the small female profile entitled "Morning" has, in its extremely sharp definition and enamel-like texture, too much the aspect of coloured photography.

Among the works by English artists are examples of F. Holl, S. E. Waller, W. D. Sadler, P. R. Morris, and Heywood Hardy, in figures; and in landscape and marine of B. W. Leader, J. Webb, J. L. Pickering, E. Parton, and W. W. May, the water-colour painter of the Institute, who makes his debut in oil.

MR. McLEAN'S GALLERY.

The exhibition at this neighbouring gallery in the Haymarket, which, as usual at this season, is composed of water-colour drawings, contains some gems, and the collection generally is nearly, if not quite, up to the customary standard of respectability. Foremost among the choicer works to which we refer are two by Alma Tadema. One of these represents a "Priestess of Apollo," playing on a lyre, while two men listen entranced under a peristyle, through a couple of columns of which is afforded a view of a pediment polychromatically decorated in full sunshine. The other

shows a Bacchante, holding flaming torches, tripping on tiptoe to join in frenzied dance the rites in progress to Bacchus, of which we catch a glimpse through the half-opened bronze door of his temple. Several small studies of Venice, by Miss Clara Montalba, are more complete than any recent work of hers we have seen, and beautiful in colour, if we admit colouring that is more or less arbitrary, and that suggests a prearranged scheme of chromatic harmony, rather than the actual aspect of the place. A series of drawings by Dutch artists form a feature of the exhibition. Among these are a domestic subject by Alma Tadema—in acknowledgment of the land of his nativity—and two works by Josef Israels, the master who has had so much influence on the modern Dutch school, as may be seen in the surrounding drawings. A few other foreign artists, together with several members of the two societies, and some outsiders, are also represented in generally meritorious if not important examples. We cannot refrain from mentioning Sir John Gilbert's even more than usually brilliant "The Challenge"—a mounted knight, man and horse in full panoply of fluted plate armour; several delicious little bits by Mrs. Allingham, A. W. Hunt's "Land of Antique State" (not a very recent work), and P. R. Morris's "Cradled in his Calling."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Though there was plenty of racing last week in all parts of the country, the sport was not of a particularly grand description. Southerners were catered for at Brighton and Lewes, but the usually pleasant outing at the seaside was completely spoilt by very miserable weather. Lord Rosebery had a capital day on the Tuesday at Brighton, as he secured no less than three events, his representative starting at a long price on each occasion. Mistake (8 st. 13 lb.), with Archer up, was made a great favourite for the Autumn Handicap, but he cut up wretchedly badly for the third time in succession; and Espada (7 st. 5 lb.), who has been a very useful colt this season, won cleverly. On the second day, Vista (8 st. 12 lb.) proved just too good for Medicus (8 st. 11 lb.) in the Bristol Nursery Handicap; but Sir John Astley took a race with Leghorn, on whom Mr. Walton—undeterred by the Medicus episode at Newmarket—won a large sum. Belle Lurette (8 st. 8 lb.), who seems to stay better as she grows older, won a Nursery Handicap Plate with the top weight on the Thursday, at Lewes, when Vanderhum (7 st. 13 lb.) secured the Autumn Handicap, in which Montrose (7 st. 12 lb.) again altogether belied his private reputation. The remaining races were of little importance.

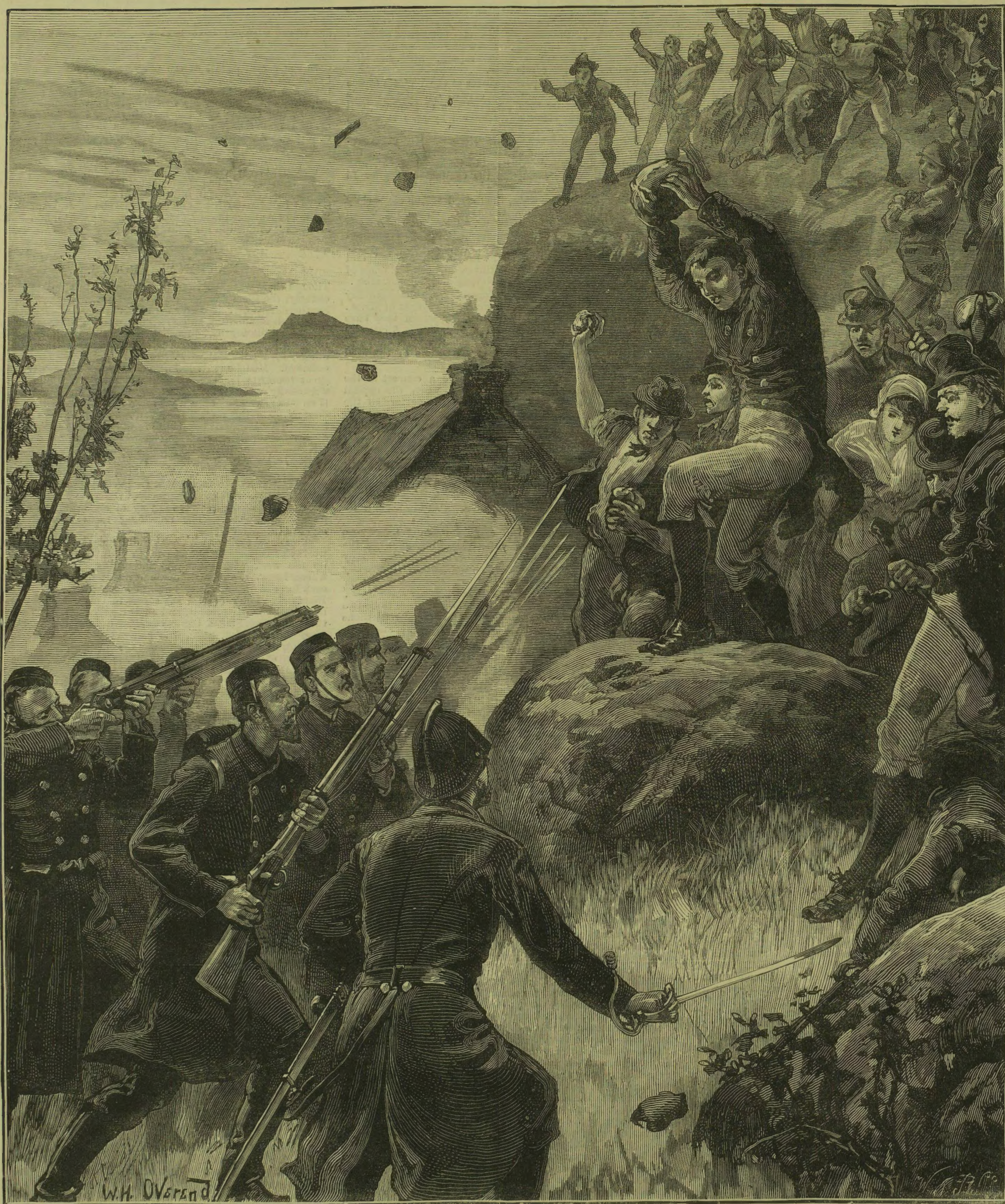
Two days' racing at Worcester did not produce anything worthy of comment; but the north country division finished up the week with some very interesting sport at Lincoln, where, however, the aristocratic element did not muster in such force as usual, owing to there being no house party at Blankney. Peter (9 st. 7 lb.) seems to be on his very best behaviour just at present, and made a gallant effort to secure the Great Tom Stakes, but he could not quite give 45 lb. to the aged Concord (6 st. 4 lb.), who had not previously earned a winning bracket this year, and was the outsider of the party, in spite of his feather weight. Odds were laid on Poulet (8 st. 2 lb.), but he could only get third, though he partly atoned for this on the following day, when he won the Autumn Handicap with 8 st. 2 lb. on his back, after a very close finish with Maud (7 st. 2 lb.). The Blankney Nursery fell to Rowell (8 st. 8 lb.); and Pudding, who was recently sold by the Duke of Hamilton, cantered off with the Tally-Ho Steeplechase Plate from a large field.

The sale of the brood mares, foals, and sires that belonged to the late Mr. Savile took place at Doncaster last week, when, though, except in two instances, prices did not rule high, every lot was knocked down. Of course Cremorne, for whom 15,000 gs. is said to have been refused some few years ago, was the "bright particular star," and he will remain in his old quarters, having been knocked down to a representative of one of the Savile family for 5400 gs., at which price he seems a decided bargain, when we remember the brilliant form displayed by his daughter, Kermesse, this season. Amongst the matrons, it was a case of The White Lady (1000 gs.) first and the rest nowhere, and her daughter, an own sister to White-chapel, headed the foal list at 220 gs. Mabile (410 gs.), an own sister to Cremorne, did pretty well; but Rigolboche (170 gs.), the dam of the same celebrity, is twenty-one years old, and could scarcely be expected to make much money.

Although the Newmarket Champion Coursing Meeting did not end in a favourite being established for the Waterloo Cup, there is but little doubt that the result of the running will produce, to say the least, several starters for that great event; and, taken altogether, the meeting must be looked upon as having been most successful in every respect. The surprise of the meeting was the upset in the Champion Stakes of Polestar and Sut, who, with odds on in each instance, were bowled over, respectively, by Wenonah and Hollingworth. The former, who is by Lizard—Rough-and-Ready, shot away instantly, and soon secured a two-lengths' lead; and, although she gave Polestar one slight chance, the black seemed unable to take advantage of it, and so the bitch won easily at the finish. Sut, the Irish bitch, started a strong favourite against her opponent, who is by Master Banrigh—Hark Forward; but, as in the previous course, she was never in the hunt, the long grass suiting the action and stride of the dog to perfection. The stake was subsequently divided between Wenonah and Hollingworth; whilst the All-Aged Stakes was carried off very easily by Patchett.

On Saturday afternoon last the members of the London Athletic Club brought off their winter meeting at the club grounds, Stamford-bridge, Fulham, and the weather, for the time of year, turning out most genial, a large number of members and friends attended to witness the various events set for decision. A fair programme had been provided by the committee, including contests for no less than four challenge cups—viz., Seven Miles Walking, 440 Yards, One Mile, and 300 Yards. The last being a recent gift on the part of Mr. F. T. Elborough, an old half-mile champion; and, unlike all the other challenge cups, has to be run for on handicap terms. The sport generally was hardly as interesting as is usually seen at these gatherings, but the grand running of W. G. George in the three miles open handicap will make up for a lot of shortcomings, as he not only won from scratch, conceding to some of the competitors the enormous start of a quarter of a mile, but also beat the previous "best on record" for the distance, that of James Gibb, made in an open race at Cambridge University on March 3, 1877, by 3 1-5 sec.; his time for the full distance being 14 min. 42 4-5 sec. G. P. Beckley again proved successful in the Seven Miles Walking—time, 57 min. 24 sec.; whilst S. K. Holman, after a very fine race, defeated H. D. Thomas (holder) for the One Mile cup, in 4 min. 32 sec. The season for the regular outdoor sport was thus brought to a most satisfactory conclusion.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greville has been presented with his portrait by the Uxbridge Club, of which he is president.



THE STATE OF IRELAND: THE AFFRAY AT BELMULLET, COUNTY MAYO.
FROM A SKETCH BY A. O'KELLY.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Our Special Artist, Mr. A. O'Kelly, contributes a Sketch of the deplorable affray which took place on Friday, the 28th ult., at Grawkill, near Belmullet, in the county of Mayo, on the north-west coast of Ireland. The hamlet of Grawkill, perched on the side of a mountain overlooking the Atlantic, with the entrance to Broadhaven and Blind Harbour, the bold cliffs of Erris Head, and the distant islands, consists of about a dozen houses of the meanest and poorest class. It appears that the police, about sixty in number, were accompanying a process-server who was about to serve summonses for the rates. The people of the neighbourhood, seeing the police approaching, gathered to the number of about three hundred. When the police were ascending the mountain path that leads to the village, they were assailed by the crowd, from the heights above, with showers of stones. The police charged them up the hill several times, but they returned to the assault. The sub-inspector

in command at length gave the order to fire, which was obeyed, and some of the shots took effect, but even after some of the rioters were wounded, they did not retire. Twenty-four shots were fired. An elderly woman who received a wound in the throat and a charge of buckshot in the chest, is dead, and a young woman who received a bullet in the left side. Many others were less seriously wounded. Several of the police were injured. More than twenty persons were arrested and sent to Castlebar Jail.

In the meantime, Mr. Parnell and his associates, the chiefs of the Land League, remain secure from personal mischief in Kilmainham Jail. Our Artist furnishes a sketch of the scene there during the daily time allowed for recreation together in the open air. In the centre of the prison buildings is a large oblong space, inclosed by the ranges of cells which rise, tier above tier, all round it, with balconies that communicate with the cells. The doors of the cells are of oak, studded with bolts and fortified with iron bands. In the centre of the

open space, forming the exercise ground, are two large wooden tables and a number of chairs of the simplest pattern; on the tables are the daily newspapers. The majority of the prisoners promenade in twos and threes, following each other round the place, chatting and amusing themselves as best they can, like a troop of schoolboys taken out for a walk. Occasionally a few drop out of the ranks to read the newspapers at the tables. Here and there is a warder with a ponderous key in his hand. The floor is paved with stone flags, and the place has ample light from the top. The warders are dressed in black, with a row of brass buttons down the front of the tunic, and a black leather belt. The prisoners look like any people one meets in the streets; some fashionably dressed, others in tweed suits, and some as country men. Nearly all the principal leaders of the Land League are here, including Mr. Parnell. A special supplement to the *Dublin Gazette* sets out a list of names, place of imprisonment, and ground, of all the persons detained in custody under the



THE IRISH LAND LEAGUE: RECREATION TIME IN KILMAINHAM PRISON.
FROM A SKETCH BY A. O'KELLY.

Person and Property Protection Act up to the evening of the 4th instant. There were then 244 persons incarcerated under the Act, and they were distributed over the jails as follows:—Limerick, 61; Kilmalsham, 47; Naas, 42; Galway, 40; Dundalk, 23; and Carrick-on-Shannon, 29.

The houses and tenants on the estate of Mr. J. W. Kelly, near Westport, were on Friday surrounded by a body of armed men, who fired several shots into the windows. At the same time one of the gang visited each house and warned the inmates to pay no rent on the following day. Notwithstanding this intimidation, several tenants on Saturday paid their rents. Great excitement prevails in the district.

A serious disturbance took place in Waterford on Saturday evening between a party of the 38th Regiment and a crowd of civilians. The soldiers being attacked drew their bayonets and charged the civilians, a large body of police turning out. While the police were defending the soldiers a volley of stones was hurled at them. Sub-constable Griffiths was rendered insensible by a blow on the head, Constable Irwin received a dangerous cut on the head, and about a dozen other police were more or less injured. The police charged the mob and cleared the streets, but not before two in the morning. A civilian named Grace was seriously injured.

The sub-commission under the Land Act which had been sitting during last week in Belfast gave their decision in fifteen cases in which the tenantry on the estate of Archdeacon Crawford made applications for reductions of rent. In all except one case the rents have been reduced. The reductions are as follows:—£4 4s. 4d. to £6 8s. 9d., £50 to £46 12s. 4d., £38 9s. 6d. to £26 13s. 11d., £22 17s. 8d. to £16 11s. 2d., £60 to £48 3s. 5d., £32 15s. 4d. to £24 16s. 5d., £65 6s. 4d. to £50 2s. 11d., £17 17s. to £12 5s. 6d., £67 3s. 8d. to £52 16s. 11d., £29 14s. to £20 16s. 10d., £71 5s. to £48 3s., £16 16s. 8d. to £11 18s. 10d., £122 18s. 10d. to £89 17s. 6d., and £32 6s. 6d. to £23 4s. 6d. It being market day there was a large attendance of farmers at Belfast, and the decisions were received with great expressions of delight. In the evening the sub-commission gave their decision in four additional cases, a reduction being made in each case of about 28 per cent.

The New Land Court has received an overwhelming number of applications, and some additional Sub-Commissioners will be appointed to deal with the immense amount of business under the Land Act.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso, accompanied by Queen Isabella, has returned to Madrid.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has approved both bills of Señor Camacho on the National Debt.

ITALY.

It is proposed to hold a Universal Exhibition in Rome in 1885-6. A committee has been formed in London for the purpose of securing the participation of British exhibitors. Other committees are being formed in Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Liverpool.

Signor Giovanni Domenico Ruffini, the novelist, died on the 3rd inst., at the age of seventy-four.

GERMANY.

An Imperial decree is promulgated convoking the German Parliament for the 17th inst.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

A provisional military law has been issued which imposes upon the Bosnians and Herzegovinians the duty of taking their share in the defence of the whole Austro-Hungarian Empire, and extends to them the operation of the military law now in force in Hungary and Austria.

TURKEY.

Another step towards a settlement of the finances of Turkey was made on Monday, it having been arranged that the Porte should cede £150,000 of the revenue yielded by the Persian tobacco tax.

GREECE.

The Parliament has been dissolved by Royal decree, and the elections will take place on Dec. 30.

King George has conferred the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Redeemer on Mr. Meredith Reed, in recognition of the eminent services he has rendered to Greece.

The statue of Lord Byron, erected by the Greek nation at Missolonghi, where the poet died, was unveiled on Sunday.

AMERICA.

Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm which characterised the reception given at Philadelphia yesterday week to Mr. Sackville West, the new British Minister to the United States. He was presented, on his arrival at Philadelphia in the Indiana steamer, with an address of welcome from the Mayor and the citizens. On landing, a luncheon took place at the Continental Hotel, and Mr. West was afterwards escorted to the Townhall, where he was again welcomed. In the evening a banquet was given in his honour. Mr. Blaine attended the concluding banquet, and declared he came there specially to pay a tribute to the Sovereign whom Mr. West represents. America was not to be outdone in loyalty to her even by the people of England. The Queen's health was drunk to, and every speaker gave expression to the heartiest sympathy with Great Britain.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne left Ottawa yesterday and embarked at Quebec on Saturday for England. The Mayor of Ottawa and the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec read addresses to his Excellency expressing the esteem, respect, and attachment of the people towards him.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Maritzburg states that Sir Evelyn Wood has laid the foundation-stone of a new Dutch church at Greytown, the centre of a district in Natal almost purely Dutch, and at a lunch following the Queen's health was drunk with great enthusiasm.

The post of Chief Magistrate of Basutoland has been offered by the Cape Government to Colonel Bowker, who decided to accept the offer. He had charge of the territory many years.

We learn from South Africa that Lord Kimberley, in giving permission to Cetewayo, ex-King of Zululand, to visit England, has suggested that the month of April would in point of climate be the most suitable period of the year for him to make the voyage. Cetewayo himself is said to be anxious to undertake the journey with as little delay as possible.

INDIA.

Lord Ripon left Simla on Tuesday week and arrived at Delhi on the following Thursday. He proceeded thence to Agra, where he remains till the 16th inst., when he goes on a tour through Rajpootana, and will reach Calcutta on Dec. 2. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal left Darjeeling for the season on Tuesday, and, after a week's stay at Calcutta, will make a tour through Behar, and on his way back to Calcutta will halt for a week at Burdwan for the purpose of installing the young Maharajah of that place.

Mr. Grant Duff arrived at Madras last Saturday morning, and was immediately afterwards sworn in as Governor of the Madras Presidency. It is his intention to spend the first months of his office in travelling through the Presidency.

We learn from New York that the transit of Mercury has been successfully observed from Mount Hamilton, California.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Grand Shereef of Mecca has refused the request of Midhat Pasha for permission to make a pilgrimage to the Holy City.

It has been determined to hold an International and Colonial Exhibition at Amsterdam in 1883, the Governments of France and Spain having promised their support.

The Military Committee at Alexandria have insisted upon the closing of the Opera-House at Cairo, on the ground that the natives object to the expenditure of £9000 a year on it by the Egyptian Government for the amusement of Europeans.

Mr. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General for New South Wales, has been informed by telegram of the arrival in Sydney of the ship Northampton, which sailed from Plymouth with emigrants in August last.

Intelligence has been received from Ceylon of the finding of another boat that belonged to the steamer Koning der Nederlanden, which foundered in the Indian Ocean. It contained twenty-seven persons. There are still missing four boats and 129 of the passengers and crew.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY

Lord Mayor's Day (Wednesday) was favoured with exceptionally fine weather, the fog of the early morning clearing away and giving place to bright sunshine. The decorative efforts in the City were on a more extensive scale than usual. Broad-street Ward, which the new Lord Mayor represents, surpassed previous efforts in the number of triumphal arches and general splendour of appointments. Bunting and banners were profusely displayed, and, on the whole, with good taste. An elaborate and imposing structure was erected at the corner of the Royal Exchange-avenue. A large pavilion had been constructed here, in front of which the procession halted, in order that the inhabitants of the ward might present an address through their representatives to the Lord Mayor. The flag of the United States was displayed at various points, and it formed a feature in the procession, being escorted by a guard of honour of the Staff-Sergeants of the Fourth Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment, late Royal London Militia). Upon arrival at Palace-yard, Westminster, the massed bands played the American National Anthem, "The Star-Spangled Banner." The crowds, as usual on such occasions, were very large, but they showed the utmost good nature, and were easily kept in order by the police. At the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, and other points of vantage, thousands were massed. The procession was this year singularly free from eccentric features, which have the one merit of pleasing the lower elements in a London mob, and its success as a demonstration mainly rested on the large display of military bands. The contingent of firemen, the boys from the Netley, and the American flag called forth general enthusiasm. The procession, on its return, by way of the Embankment, was followed by the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the nobility, the Judges, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.		
Oct. 21	29.423	49.9	48.5	95	10	53.2	49.0	E. ENE.	280	0.005
22	29.654	46.2	43.9	92	10	50.8	43.8	ENE.	350	0.000
23	29.803	43.4	38.8	80	5	50.6	39.0	NNE.	354	0.030
24	30.083	43.3	36.7	80	7	49.6	38.5	NNE.	276	0.000
25	30.193	41.6	35.1	80	8	46.2	38.2	NNE.	227	0.380
26	30.120	41.9	33.0	73	7	46.8	36.6	NW.	192	0.040
28	30.121	37.8	32.2	82	7	45.0	35.6	N. NNE.	288	0.250
30	30.199	37.5	29.0	74	5	44.1	31.9	NNE.	269	0.000
31	30.108	32.3	30.6	94	2	40.0	27.2	N. ESE.	80	0.000
Nov. 1	29.808	36.3	31.8	85	10	39.4	31.8	ESE. SE.	246	0.030
2	29.790	28.0	32.1	81	6	42.1	33.0	ESE. E.	337	0.065
3	29.755	44.0	44.0	100	10	53.6	36.1	E. SE. SSW.	219	0.190
4	29.919	56.2	54.1	93	10	60.2	49.1	SSW.	345	0.010
5	29.975	57.3	51.1	81	9	62.5	53.4	SSW. SW.	329	0.100

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—

FROM OCT. 23 TO OCT. 29.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.317	29.631	29.775	30.055	30.202	30.176	30.106	30.000	29.844
Temperature of Air	50.7	48.4	45.4	46.9	48.7	48.8	48.4	47.9	47.9
Temperature of Evaporation	50.0	47.9	42.0	42.8	40.2	38.2	36.7	36.7	36.7
Direction of Wind	E.	ENE.	NNE.	NE.	NNE.	NNW.	N.	N.	N.

FROM OCT. 30 TO NOV. 5.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.219	30.182	29.838	29.803	29.767	29.883	29.960	30.000	30.000
Temperature of Air	38.7	37.6	37.3	40.5	40.1	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.8
Temperature of Evaporation	34.8	31.6	34.6	38.4	39.6	36.9	36.9	36.9	36.9
Direction of Wind	N.	N.	SE.	E.	E.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.	SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
6 10	6 37	7 2	7 30	8 2	8 35	9 15
9 22	10 23	10 55	11 20	11 45	12 15	12 45

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THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice returned to Balmoral last Saturday, after a day or two's visit to the Glassalt Shiel. The Queen, during her short sojourn at the Royal Lodge, made varied excursions in the neighbourhood. The Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe dined with her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen and the Princess attended Divine service at Crathie church, the Rev. Thomas Stirling Marjoribanks, of Prestonkirk, officiating. In the afternoon her Majesty drove to Lochnagar, to inquire after the health of Mr. John Begg, who had been taken ill during the morning service at the church. The Queen and Princess Beatrice also visited the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, at Abergeldie Mains.

Lord Northbrook arrived as Minister in attendance on Monday.

Her Majesty was represented by the Earl of Morley at the funeral of the Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe, in Maker churchyard, on Tuesday.

The Queen and Princess Beatrice have driven out daily. Sir John C. M'Neill has left the castle, and Lord Sackville has arrived.

The Court, which went into mourning for ten days for the late Duke Frederick William Alexander of Württemberg, first cousin to her Majesty, goes out of mourning next Monday.

The Queen has conferred upon the Earl of Dalhousie the dignity of the Order of the Thistle held by the late Earl of Airlie; and the Knighthood of St. Patrick on Lord O'Hagan.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales after his return from Eridge Castle paid a visit to the Empress Eugénie at her temporary residence, 22, Prince's-gate. Yesterday week, his Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, went to Herringswell, near Newmarket, for shooting. Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Sandringham on Saturday evening. The Bishop of Norwich, and his Excellency M. Devaux, Chef du Cabinet to the King of the Belgians, arrived on a visit to the Prince and Princess. On Sunday, their Royal Highnesses, with Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and the Duke of Edinburgh and their other guests, attended Divine service at the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, West Newton, on the occasion of its reopening after restoration by the Prince, the Rev. F. Hervey, Rector, and the Bishop of Norwich officiating. The register dates from the year 1560. The living of West Newton has recently been added to that of Sandringham. Near the church are numerous model cottages erected by the Prince for the labourers, and opposite is a recently-erected building, in the Swiss style, for the extra guests of their Royal Highnesses. The Duke of Edinburgh and M. Devaux left Sandringham on Monday for London. The Duke of Cambridge arrived on a visit to their Royal Highnesses; the Earl and Countess of Lonsdale and other guests also arrived. The Prince presented the gold medal for the year to G. A. Mossop, captain of the King's Lynn Grammar School. His Royal Highness attained his fortieth year on Wednesday; the auspicious day was celebrated with the usual festivities to the tenantry and servants on the Royal Norfolk estate, and the customary honours were duly observed in all parts of the country. The Prince's trade's-people had their usual anniversary dinner in town, and the illuminations were general at the West-End. Their Royal Highnesses gave a ball at Sandringham last evening in celebration of the Prince's birthday. The Prince and his guests have had good sport in his Norfolk preserves; the Princess, with her visitors, often joining the sportsmen at luncheon.

Prince Christian presided at the annual dinner of the Egham and Thorpe Agricultural Society, held at the Catherine Wheel Hotel, Egham. The Prince of Wales is patron of this society, and the Queen contributed venison, pheasants, and hares towards the entertainment. Princess Christian opened on Monday a Working Men's Club at Datchet.

Princess Louise of Lorne visited Mr. T. M'Lean's exhibition of water-colour drawings in the Haymarket yesterday week; and also the twenty-ninth annual exhibition of pictures at the French Gallery, 120, Pall-mall. The Princess has gone on a visit to the Duke of Westminster, at Eaton Hall. The Marquis of Lorne sailed from Quebec last Saturday, on board the Allan line steamer Sardinian, for England. Her Royal Highness will meet his Excellency on his arrival at Liverpool.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

Last Saturday, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Viscount Lascelles, eldest son of the Earl of Harewood, was married to Lady Florence Bridgeman, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Bradford. The bridesmaids were Lady Mabel Bridgeman, her sister; Lady Mary Lascelles, sister of the bridegroom; Lady Emily Boyle, cousin of the bridegroom; Lady Evelyn Curzon and the Hon. Georgiana Windsor Clive, cousins of the bride; the Hon. Florence Bridgeman, niece of the bride; the Hon. Emily Ormsby Gore, and Miss Grey. The bride wore a gown of crème satin duchesse, draped with flounces of old Brussels lace. The veil, which covered a wreath of orange-blossoms, was of the same lace, fastened with diamond stars, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' dresses were of crème moire and voile de nonne, trimmed with gold and crème embroidery and plissés of Valenciennes lace; bonnets of gold tissue, trimmed with crème aigrettes and lace. Each wore an arrow brooch, with a coronet at one end, followed by the bride's Christian name in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. Lord Langford was best man. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Hon. and Rev. George T. Orlando Bridgeman, Canon of Liverpool, Rector of Wigton, Lancashire, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. John R. O. Bridgeman, Rector of Weston-under-Lizard, Staffordshire, and the Hon. and Rev. Orlando W. W. Forester, Canon of York, and Rector of Gedling, Notts, uncles of the bride. The service was choral. The Earl and Countess of Bradford received the wedding party at breakfast at their house in Belgrave-square, upwards of one hundred guests being present. Lord Lascelles and his bride drove to Ditton Park, the Duke of Buccleuch's seat, for the honeymoon.

A marriage is arranged to take place on the 19th inst. between Major W. V. Brownlow, King's Dragoon Guards, and Lady Anne Dalrymple, third daughter of the Earl and Countess of Stair; and a marriage will shortly take place, at Moreton, between Mr. George Farquharson, third son of the late Mr. Farquharson of Invercauld, and Miss Maud Fetherstonhaugh, second daughter of Mr. Rupert Fetherstonhaugh.

On Monday the Queen's letter was received in Dublin appointing the Right Hon. Hugh Law successor to Lord O'Hagan in the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland. Mr. Johnston, M.P., succeeds Mr. Law as Attorney-General; and Mr. Porter, Q.C., has been appointed Solicitor-General.

The Hospital Saturday and Sunday collections in Liverpool this year produced £10,027, an increase of £306 over those of last year. Recently £16,000 has fallen to the Liverpool Corporation for distribution among local charities, the money having been bequeathed by a Liverpool merchant named Hamilton, who died in 1866, subject to a life interest which has just expired.

THE MAGAZINES FOR NOVEMBER.

SECOND NOTICE.

This month's contributions to the *Contemporary Review* are nearly all on topics of moment, and written with ability, but few of them offer any special attraction. The most entertaining is an intrepid attempt by Dr. Littledale to invalidate Lord Clarendon's dictum that the clergy manifest less aptitude for the management of affairs than any other class of men. The argument is substantially a *tu quoque*. "City Life in the United States" is also an entertaining paper, and there is something amusing as well as instructive in Miss Collet's account of the apostasy of the leader of the Brahmo Samaj, Keshub Chunder Sen, from his own sect, and his consequent excommunication by the latter. M. Emile de Laveleye insists on the advantages of abundant monetary circulation, to be ensured, according to him, by the adoption of a double standard; Mr. Mulhall collects encouraging statistics of the progress of British industry during the last decade; and the "Continental Observer" forcibly points out the reasons which prevent foreign Liberals and Republicans from according their sympathies to the "national" movement in Ireland.

Fraser is not very interesting, Madame Villari's account of the relations of Leopardi and his father, and Mr. Laughton's sketch of the privateer Walker are, indeed, excellently written papers; but the former story has been often told before, and the latter is not of especial importance. The most valuable of the other papers are a bird's-eye view of the recent development of applied science, by Mr. F. R. Conder, equally eminent as a man of letters and a practical engineer; and an able argument on the free trade side of the reciprocity controversy, by E. J. Wilson.

Next to the continuations of "Kith and Kin" and "The Frères," the most attractive contribution to *Temple Bar* is a summary of the adventurous life of the late Edward John Trelawny. There is little to interest in *Time* beyond the continuation of the ever-spirited "Sophy;" but *Belgravia* makes a good figure with "Joseph's Coat;" Mr. Procter's memoirs of the Astronomers-Royal, and Mr. Lucy's striking story, "The Miller's Niece." In the *Gentleman's Magazine* Mr. McCarthy's "Comet of a Season" is evidently receding very rapidly into the realms of darkness. Great skill is shown in reconciling us to the problematical character of Mentana, without rendering it commonplace by too much explanation. All the other contributions are good. Mr. Grant Allen casts his theories of the amalgamation of the Saxon and Celtic races into the form of a biographic fiction; Mr. Forfar sketches the character of Catherine II. with much spirit, though some of his details rest on insufficient authority; and an anonymous writer supplies some acceptable details of Dickens's private and domestic life. "An Early Roman Guide-Book" (*Memorabilia Urbis Romæ*) and "In Some By-ways of Development" are capital papers in their way.

The *Century*, as *Scribner's Monthly* will henceforth be entitled, makes a great and successful effort with the commencement of the new series, producing a really memorable number. Burton's portrait of George Eliot, not wholly satisfactory, but a great advance upon all previously published, would be sufficient to distinguish the number, even were it not accompanied by the thoughtful essay of Mr. F. W. Myers, dealing principally with the philosophical aspects of George Eliot's genius and teaching. "Mark Twain" contributes one of his irresistibly droll extravaganzas; and there are two archaeological contributions of great interest: one an account of the Harvard performance of the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, the other an ingenious but hardly convincing argument of Mr. Stillman's to prove the so-called Venus of Milo a statue of Victory. Both are copiously illustrated, as are also a particularly lively account of "A Diligence Journey in Mexico," and a pilgrimage to Morocco "in the footsteps of Fortuny and Regnault." *Harper* is no less admirably illustrated; the contributions of more general interest are a sketch of a tour "In Cornwall with an Umbrella," the continuation of Mr. Hardy's "Laodiceans," and Mr. Thomas Hughes's reminiscences of Dean Stanley, accompanied by a very fine portrait. The other papers are chiefly on American subjects. In the *Atlantic Monthly* we have especially to note Professor Fiske's judicious remarks on "The Theory of a Common Origin for all Languages," and Mr. Bianciardi's picture of a typical Florentine family of the Renaissance period.

The November number of the *Magazine of Art* (issued by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), the first part of a new volume, contains an original etching, "The Fisherfolk's Harvest," by G. P. Jacob Hood; "The Reaper and the Flowers," from the painting by Phil Morris, A.R.A.; some charming country scenes, by W. Biscombe Gardner; and numerous other excellent illustrations. The letterpress portion is equally good. A most tempting programme for the year is set forth. This indefatigable firm have added to their numerous excellent serial works a popular edition, in monthly parts, of *Picturesque Europe*, which in its more costly form justly called forth warm encomiums from the press. Part I. is issued this month. Among the other periodicals issued by this firm are—the *Family Magazine*, *Universal History*, *Gleanings from Popular Authors*, *Picturesque America*, *British Ballads*, *Old and New London*, *Old and New Edinburgh*, *Science for All*, *Familiar Wild Flowers*, *Cookery*, *Book of the Dog*, *Royal Shakspeare*, and *Little Folks*.

A new weekly illustrated magazine of science, under the title of *Knowledge*, has made its appearance. It is conducted by Mr. Richard A. Proctor, and its object, as stated in the introductory article, is to bring the truths of science before the public in simple and direct terms.

Among the Fashion Books are—*Le Monde Elegant*, *World of Fashion*, *Ladies' Gazette of Fashion*, *Le Follet*, *La Saison*, *Myra's Journal*, *Myra's Mid-Monthly*, *Weldon's Ladies Journal* and *Household Journal*, and *Dictionary of Needlework*.

Other magazines and serial publications received are—*Art Journal*, *Art and Letters* (an Illustrated Magazine of Fine Art and Fiction), *Aunt Judy's Magazine* (first number of a new series, containing a coloured plate by R. Caldecott), first part of *Ward and Lock's Illustrated History of the World*, *Antiquary*, *Men of Mark*, *American Art Review*, *Pathways of Palestine*, *Irish Monthly*, *Home*, *Argosy*, *Science Gossip*, *Portfolio*, *Good Words*, *Leisure Hour*, *Universal Instructor*, *Masonic Magazine*, *Dictionary of Needlework*, *St. James's*, *Burlington*, *Churchman's Shilling Magazine*, *Sunday at Home*, *Sunday Magazine*, *Rosebud*, *Every Boy's Magazine*, and *Every Girl's Magazine*; and *Monthly Parts of All the Year Round*, *Household Words*, *Golden Hours*, *Gardeners' Magazine*, *Gardening Illustrated*, *Boy's Own Paper*, *Girl's Own Paper*, and *Day of Rest*.

About £25,000 has been raised for the sufferers by the late disaster to the Berwickshire fishing-boats. At least £5000 more is required to meet the necessities of the case. The Court of Common Council has voted 200 guineas in aid of the fund for the relief of the Scotch sufferers from the recent gale, and a like sum for the relief of the relatives of English fishermen who had lost their lives.

THE RECESS.

It is rarely that the Lord Mayor's Show suggests any topic to the Ministers of State invited to the Guildhall banquet. Wednesday's procession was an auspicious exception to this rule. When the remarkably strong muster of London and provincial firemen had been vociferously greeted by the crowds, and the sturdy young sailor lads of the Thames training-ships had been duly admired as they briskly marched by, followed by the customary carriages of the City Companies, and the long line of gay banners, and military bands discoursing inspiring music, there came one flag which was singled out for warm cheers. This was the American flag; and the graceful introduction of the "Star-Spangled Banner" into the civic pageant was an occurrence the Ministerial orators at the Guildhall were bound to be thankful to the new Lord Mayor for providing them with.

A lull in the Ministerial camp was naturally noticeable on the eve of the Lord Mayor's banquet. Last week, however, Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Holms addressed their constituents at Hackney, where the Postmaster-General, manfully independent as ever, seasonably dwelt on the future instead of the past programme of the Government, and with good effect brought his robust common-sense to bear particularly upon the Land question as it affects England, foreshadowing the lines on which a just agricultural measure must be drawn. Then the Marquis of Hartington also touched on the land at the dinner of the Yeovil Agricultural Society, yesterday week; but the noble Lord's remarks, seldom exhilarating, were of the wet-blanket order rather. Subordinate Ministers, Sir Thomas Brassey and Mr. Hibbert, speaking the same week, the former at Maidstone and the latter at Oldham, held forth, the one in a "Rule, Britannia" strain, and the other with regard to the need of a reform of the rules of Parliament.

We have passed through the pyrotechnic period of Guy Fawkes' Day without a repetition of the display of political squibs the complacent young leader of the "Fourth Party" delights to let off (no matter how much he may burn his fingers in the performance): Lord Randolph Churchill has retired to prepare, in all probability, a fresh stock of the rhetorical fireworks which Mr. Gladstone is too busy to notice. If the Marquis of Salisbury is also silent, Sir Stafford Northcote makes amends by keeping his name well before the public (a process as invaluable to statesmen as it is to advertisers); and the generalities the right hon. Baronet uttered yesterday week in the good old town of Barnstable were so far timely that they tended to counteract the effects of the uncertain notes he gave forth at Hull on the "Fair Trade" question. Sir Stafford Northcote, addressing the science and art students of the town, pointedly reminded English manufacturers that an increased study of art on their part was necessary to enable them to compete with the productions of foreign countries. Sir John Holker has latterly hidden his light under a bushel; but on Monday at Preston he unburdened himself in somewhat sweeping terms against the Irish Land Act, which he described as "bad," "mischievous," and "utterly indefensible in principle;" whilst agricultural depression had been brought about by Free Trade! Equally fallacious arguments on the "Fair Trade" topic came from Mr. Ritchie at the Tower Hamlets, on Tuesday, when, however, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman answered the hon. member, as it happened, by the delivery of some Free Trade home-truths at a Liberal meeting in Glasgow.

The valuable aid rendered by Mr. Law to Mr. Gladstone whilst the Irish Land Bill was being discussed in Parliament having been rewarded by the elevation of the right hon. gentleman to the office of Lord Chancellor for Ireland, in succession to Lord O'Hagan, the Attorney-Generalship devolves upon Mr. W. M. Johnson, who resigns the post of Solicitor-General for Ireland to Mr. A. M. Porter, Q.C., leader of the North-Eastern Circuit. A fresh election in Ireland is rendered necessary by this shuffling of the judicial pack. Of the elections pending in England, Lord Ebrington and Mr. Thomas Buller, both Liberals, are in the field for Tiverton, whereat the nomination was fixed for Friday; and at Stafford the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Macdonald brought such a rush of Liberal and Radical candidates that the Conservatives are not without hope of catching the shy birds of the constituency by putting a little salt on their tails, so to speak.

The strength of Liberalism in Birmingham may be gauged from the fact that the Committee of the Birmingham Liberal Club (who recently entertained the President of the Board of Trade at a complimentary dinner) have resolved to erect new club premises, at a cost of £60,000. Bristol is agog in expectation of rousing Ministerial and Opposition speeches on the Colston anniversary, to-day, when Earl Spencer is to shine as Ministerial star in place of Lord Northbrook, Minister in attendance on her Majesty.

The Stereoscopic Company have on view, at their rooms in Regent-street, a group, by Signor Focardi, entitled "You Ragamuffins!" It represents an old gentleman pulling the ears of two vagrant boys whom he has caught robbing his orchard. Signor Focardi is the author of the well-known group of "The Dirty Boy."

The National Life-Boat Institution on the 3rd inst., voted medals and pecuniary rewards to the crews of several of their life-boats which had rendered gallant service to shipwrecked crews during the terrible gales of last month. The sum of £100 was awarded in aid of the local fund for the families of four life-boat men who had perished off Douglas, Isle of Man.

The anniversary festival of the Builders' Benevolent Institution was held on the 3rd inst. at the Freemasons' Tavern—the president, Mr. Ex-Sheriff Burt, in the chair. A short time ago Mr. George Godwin, F.R.S., editor of the *Builder*, offered to give one hundred guineas to the institution provided twenty other friends would give ten guineas each. The result of the president's appeal in reference to this offer has been that sixty donations of ten guineas each have been promised. The total amount of subscriptions and donations announced at the festival was £1436, including £105 given by Mr. Godwin and £105 given by the president. This is the largest total ever reached by the subscription lists on a like occasion.

The honorary lady secretaries and treasurers of the "Mary Stanley" Memorial Fund have issued a circular, in which they state that a few weeks before the death of the late Dean of Westminster a proposal to found a bed in the Hospital for Incurables in Great Ormond-street in memory of his sister, to be called the "Mary Stanley," was made by some of her friends and warmly approved of by him. A prompt response was made privately to the proposal, and it is now proposed to make a public appeal for the balance required to make up the sum of £500. The hospital, though Roman Catholic, is open to patients of all denominations and to their clergy. An account, entitled "The Mary Stanley Memorial Fund," has been opened at Messrs. Twining's, 215, Strand, to which subscriptions may be paid, or to the treasurer, Miss Wyse, 18, Powis-square, W.

HOME NEWS.

The State apartments at Windsor Castle are closed until further orders.

The winter season of the Royal Institute of British Architects began on Monday with an address by the president, Mr. G. E. Street, R.A., containing much sound advice.

Lady Brassey has been invested by Mr. A. Hoffnung, the Commissioner of Emigration for the Hawaiian Kingdom, with the order of "Kapiolani."

The Lord Mayor presided last Saturday evening at the opening festival of the twentieth series of winter meetings at the Lambeth Baths.

Sir George Airy, the late Astronomer Royal, has been awarded by the Treasury a pension of £1100 per annum, in consideration of his long and valuable services.

Mr. R. E. Webster, Q.C., and Mr. H. G. Allen, Q.C., M.P., have been elected Benchers of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in the places vacant by the deaths of Lord Hatherley and Mr. Joshua Williams, Q.C.

It has been resolved by the Devon Agricultural Association to hold the annual exhibition for 1882 at Torquay on the first three days of the week preceding the Derby. Prizes to the amount of over £1000 will be offered.

In accordance with an old Liverpool custom, Mrs. W. B. Forward, wife of the Mayor of Liverpool, has been presented with a silver cradle to commemorate the birth of a daughter during her husband's year of office.

A blue shark, nearly eight feet long, was captured on Tuesday afternoon by fishermen off the Isle of Wight, and was exhibited on Shanklin beach. It is said to have been seen in the neighbourhood at intervals for some months past.

The Earl of Dalhousie has issued a circular to the tenantry of his extensive estates in Forfarshire stating that for the next three years he intends to grant them a concession of 15 per cent on their rents.

The returns of the municipal elections which took place last week in the corporate boroughs of England and Wales show that in the towns where politics governed the contests the results were, as a whole, favourable to the Conservatives.

The Earl of Leicester, Holkham Park, Norfolk, has given £15,000 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, of which he is president, to be added to the endowment fund. The late Mr. Sewell, of Reepham, Norfolk, has bequeathed to the same hospital £1000.

Professor Huxley, who has held the appointment of secretary of the Royal Society since 1872, has, in consequence of the pressure of other duties, resigned that office. It is believed that Dr. Michael Foster, professor of physiology in the University of Cambridge, will probably be his successor.

A preliminary conference of representatives of Christian and Temperance organisations in Cornwall was held at the Townhall, Truro, last week, to discuss the proposed separate Sunday Closing Bill for the county; and the *Western Morning News* says that the conference was as representative and as unanimous as its promoters could have wished or expected.

A meeting of the local subscribers to the British Association, held at York, received and adopted the report of the executive committee. This stated that local subscriptions towards holding the jubilee meeting had amounted to £2799, and that after all payments a balance was left of £143. The visitors attending the meeting had numbered 2557. It was resolved to return to the local subscribers a sum equal to 5 per cent, and that £20 be kept in hand to meet demands.

The Royal Commission on Technical Instruction, presided over by Mr. Samuelson, M.P., has begun its work in Paris by visiting the Ecole d'Apprentis in the Boulevard de la Villette, the Ecole d'Horlogerie in the Faubourg du Temple, and those communal schools in which handiwork is taught. After inspecting the secondary and higher technical schools of Paris, the Commissioners will visit Châlons, Lyons, Rouen, and some manufacturing towns in the north of France.

A meeting was convened on the 3rd inst. in the Vestry-hall, Hampstead, in furtherance of a movement set on foot some time ago to secure a plot of open ground for the purpose of a public park on the north side of Paddington. The value of the space proposed to be taken is estimated at £230,000, of which £32,000 has been conditionally promised as a voluntary offering to the Metropolitan Board of Works to assist in the purchase. It was resolved to push forward the subscription.

The Colston Anchor Society committee have determined to appropriate £300 a year out of their funds to endow an Anchor chair at the Bristol University College, in accordance with their resolve to abolish doles in favour of educational work. As this will be a science professorship, it is proposed that the Conservative society, the Dolphin, should endow a chair of literature and a leading member has offered to give £150 a year for three years towards a Colston chair.

It appears from the Registrar-General's return that 2618 births and 1645 deaths were registered in London last week, the deaths being 49 more than the average of the corresponding week of the past ten years. They included 12 from smallpox, 29 from measles, 95 from scarlet fever, 13 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 5 from typhus fever, 53 from enteric fever, 4 from ill-defined forms of continued fever, 13 from diarrhoea, and not one either from dysentery or simple cholera. Different forms of violence caused 56 deaths.

At a meeting of the council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture on Tuesday a long discussion took place on existing depression in agriculture and how to amend it. Mr. Mansfield thought it could only be done by imposing duties on the food and manufactures coming from countries which did not deal with us on reciprocal terms; but this was rejected by 22 to 13, and a resolution was carried declaring that a remedy must be sought in the relief of British agriculture from exceptional burdens.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar presented certificates to the Portsmouth classes of the St. John Ambulance Association on Monday evening. The deputy-chairman, Major F. Duncan, R.A., D.C.L., has opened centres within the last few days at Taunton, Gloucester, Kidderminster, and Leamington; Lord Leigh, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Bart., M.P., Mr. John Furley, and other members attending as deputations from the Order of St. John. Lord Pelham and the Dean of Argyll have become life members of the St. John Ambulance Association.

The proceedings of the committee appointed to inquire respecting serious complaints made as to the management of St. Paul's Industrial School, Burdett-road, have been brought to a somewhat abrupt termination. On Tuesday evening the members of the committee deliberated in private for a time concerning a statement made to them by Mr. Scrutton, the only remaining manager of the school. This statement admitted that grave irregularities had existed in the management, rendering radical changes in the organisation necessary. After due deliberation, the committee decided to take no further evidence for the present, but to report these facts to the School Board.



A CHANNEL TUG TRYING TO GET A ROPE ON BOARD A DISTRESSED VESSEL IN A STORM.—SEE PAGE 474.



THE FIFTH OF NOVEMBER: EXHIBITION OF GUYS AT THE ALEXANDRA PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE LATE STORMS: BREACH IN THE SEA WALL ON THE STRAND AT YOUGHAL, IRELAND.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE LATE STORMS.

Some of the disasters, at sea and on shore, which attended the memorable storm of wind on Friday, the 14th ult., have been delineated among our Illustrations of the past three weeks. We have noticed the gallant efforts of the life-boat crews all round the coast, and those of ships' crews like that of the Cork steamer *Upupa*, whose boat rescued seventeen persons from the sinking *Clan Macduff* in the Irish Sea; but we must likewise give a share of praise to the masters and crews of Channel steam-tugs, for their effectual services in aid of some vessels that were in extreme peril off the North Foreland. A performance of this kind is the subject of the Illustration presented this week, drawn from precise information furnished to our Artist by those engaged in the action. Two or three steam-tugs were, upon this occasion, concerned in successive attempts to save a disabled ship; and we lament the fate of one of them, the *Napoleon*, which foundered in the gale at sea, causing the death of the master and nine other brave men, while striving to rescue others. The steam-tug which actually succeeded, by dint of intrepid perseverance during many hours, in saving the *Allanshaw* and bringing her into the Thames, was the *Victor*, commanded by Mr. John McCarthy, the one shown in our Illustration.

It was about three o'clock on the Friday afternoon, when the gale was at its greatest force, blowing from the westward, that the *Allanshaw* was seen making signals of distress, running from the Downs to the North Foreland, with the tug *Napoleon* following her. The tug *Victor* proceeded to offer her assistance, and undertook, with the other tug, to hold the ship, which had lost her anchors and chains, broken her windlass, and had most of her sails blown away. The *Victor*, with great difficulty, got her rope on board the ship, while the *Napoleon* failed in the attempt to do so, there being too much sea on; it was half-past three when the *Victor* began towing, but could make very little progress, though the tug was steaming full power, with the sea breaking right over her. At half-past four the *Napoleon* was obliged to desist, and to leave the ship, and it is supposed that the *Napoleon* foundered soon afterwards. Mr. John McCarthy, with the *Victor*, was then left alone to do his best for the disabled vessel, which had no pilot on board. He held her fast till half-past eleven at night, with a heavy hurricane sea breaking over his boat all the time. He, the master of the tug, was obliged to make himself fast with ropes to the rails of the bridge, and the man at the wheel was fastened in like manner, to prevent their being washed overboard. At half-past eleven the rope broke at the ship's bow, and it was a difficult job to get the remainder on board the tug. McCarthy then got under the ship's stern, as close as he could, and, hailing the captain of the ship, which was getting near the Kentish Knock, told him to "set topsails and wear the ship fore." The captain replied that his topsails were all split. "Do something," said McCarthy, "to wear the ship." "All right," said the captain, "but don't leave me." "No, I'll not leave you," McCarthy answered; "I'll stop by you, if all goes right, till the weather moderates." At one in the morning the ship was round, under bare poles, with foretopmast staysail; the captain was told to set his main staysail, but he said that also was split. In this condition, the ship lay rolling in the trough of the sea, and the tug beside her, till three o'clock, when McCarthy told the captain that, if he could set any staysails to keep the ship steady, the tug would try to get hold of her again. The ship then set her spanker and foretopmast staysail; and, at half past four o'clock in the morning, the tug managed to get hold of the ship's rope, and recommenced towing, but could make little way. At eleven on the Saturday forenoon, another tug, the *Hibernia*, was sighted, which in

half an hour came to their assistance. Having got past the North Foreland, at half past five in the afternoon, they reached Margate, and there waited for the tide; and, proceeding up the river to Gravesend, brought the *Allanshaw* safely to the Albert Dock on the Sunday evening.

This narrative is an example of the work that is often done by Channel steam-tugs; and we are informed that the services of the unfortunate *Napoleon*, in her past career, were not less meritorious. In Plymouth Sound, seventeen years ago, when a foreign brig had drifted on to the rocks under the Battery, on a dark night and in a fierce storm of wind and rain, the *Napoleon* went alongside and rescued some of the crew. Again, off the North Foreland, she saved a fine west-country schooner, and more recently part of the crew and passengers of the *Hydaspes*, under very trying circumstances. The master of this tug, William Hough, and the crew of nine, six of whom have left wives and children (in all, seventeen children), have deserved that public bounty should relieve their distressed families. The Rev. Thomas Nowell, of the Rectory, Poplar, will receive subscriptions for this purpose.

Our correspondent on the south coast of Ireland contributes a sketch of the damage that was done by the late storms to the sea wall and strand road at Youghal, between Cork and Waterford. The railway and station-master's house were in some danger of destruction, but were protected by driving piles and fixing heavy timbers in several places.

FIFTH OF NOVEMBER GUYS.

Guy Fawkes' Day was celebrated, on Saturday last, with the usual puerile diversion of fireworks and bonfires, in the suburbs of London, as well as in some country towns; and there was, in many instances, the customary display of effigies, made of the most combustible materials, and named after public characters whose supposed demerits might be deemed worthy of harmless burning at the stake. The entertainments provided for that evening at the Alexandra Palace included an exhibition of thirty or forty "Guys," some of which are shown in our Illustration. Among these were a composite representation of "Billingsgate," consisting of two fishwomen, with a gate between them; a trio of Irish conspirators, with barrels full of powder and dynamite to blow us all up; an eminent London actor and manager, whose figure will be easily recognised; an illustrious statesman, who is half a Scotchman, setting his Land Bill to work and trampling on Land League treason; a venerable Emperor, astride his military hobby; a burly repudiator of Parliamentary oaths; a pair of æsthetic super-exquisites, in the style of "The Colonel" or "Patience;" and the Temple Bar Memorial, with its unspeakable Griffin, guarded by two of the City Police. There are two or three more, as the reader will observe, which are labelled with their proper names.

The Committee of Lloyd's have resolved to present the silver medal of the society to the family of the late Captain John Strachan, as an acknowledgment of his bravery in sacrificing his life to save that of the boy stowaway at the time of the foundering of the *Cyprian*, off the coast of Wales, on Oct. 14, 1881.

Lord Norton, presiding at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Reformatory on Tuesday, gave an address upon the juvenile offenders' question. He announced his intention next Session to introduce a measure embodying the views recently expressed by the Home Secretary with reference to reformatories and industrial schools, and consolidating the confused accumulation of Acts at present upon the statute-book.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

Major the Hon. J. S. Napier, 2nd Battalion the Gordon Highlanders, has been appointed adjutant of the London Scottish.

Captain Lord Waldegrave, London Rifle Brigade, won the gold badge of the Shooting Association of the regiment at the Rainham ranges last Saturday. Nearly forty members competed for the honour.

The annual contest for the gold medal and gold badge of the 2nd London among the silver badge holders of the regiment was held on Monday at the Rainham Ranges. Captain Cantlon was the winner, and thus becomes champion of the regiment.

In distributing the prizes at Burnley to the 3rd Lancashire last Saturday, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth urged the necessity of the Government doing everything possible to maintain the efficiency of the force.

The Broadwood Company of the Queen's (Westminster) celebrated on the 1st inst. the twenty-first year since their enrolment as a company by a dinner at the Holborn Restaurant. Covers were laid for 200 persons, including numerous guests, many of whom were connected with the Army and with other volunteer regiments. Captain Stephenson presided.

The Mersey Docks Board have resolved to promote a bill next Session giving powers to construct and work an overhead railway along the docks.

It is stated that Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood will receive the Order of St. Michael and St. George, in recognition of his services in South Africa.

An application to the Education Department for the introduction next Session of a bill for the division of Lambeth into two electoral moieties has been sanctioned by the London School Board.

The winter meetings of the Linnean Society were resumed on the 3rd inst. in their hall in Burlington House—Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., president, in the chair. The career of the late Mr. Currey, treasurer of the society, was referred to, and eulogies on his great services to cryptogamic botany were pronounced by Mr. Benthall, Professor St. George Mivart, and other Fellows. Mr. Benthall presented his researches on the classification of the order of grasses, the result of sixty years' study; Mr. Ramsay read an account of new birds from the Solomon Islands; and Dr. M'Nab some remarks on the drift woods collected by the Arctic expedition under Sir George Nares.

A telegram from Sydney says that her Majesty's ship *Wolverene* visited New Guinea in August and punished the villages of Kalo for murdering the mission teachers. After a short fight the head chief was killed, and the natives thereupon yielded. The chief's house was destroyed by the sailors. The Commodore afterwards addressed the natives, advising them to refrain in future from acts of violence, and warning them that punishment would surely be meted out to them if they again attacked British subjects. Presents were subsequently made to the neighbouring chiefs.

The Chinese gun-boat, *Fan Paw*, returned to Ningpo on Sept. 15, from Ding-tse-tan, leaving two gun-boats at the latter place. There had been an engagement with the pirates, of whom upwards of 200 were either slain or drowned themselves, nine were captured, and above seventy escaped. Eleven pirate-boats were taken. It appears that the pirates were in shallow water. The gun-boats, being unable to get near, lowered their small boats and fought in them. The pirates were badly armed, having scarcely a hundred muskets among them, whilst the gun-boat people were armed with rifles. Ding-tse-tan is about one hundred miles down the coast from Chinhai.

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The Extra Supplement.

"JESUS IN THE HOUSE OF THE PHARISEE."

Mr. F. W. Lawson has in this picture chosen a subject that has been dealt with by many painters both in our own day and in the past—the visit of our Saviour to the house of Simon the Pharisee, when the Magdalene showed such touching self-abasement, and bestowed upon our Lord those courtesies which had been forgotten by his host. Biblical subjects have been treated in many ways; they have been idealised, as by the earlier masters, and they have been painted sometimes with gross and commonplace touches, inconceivable until we remember the age in which such pictures were produced. Mr. Lawson, however, has shown a distinct originality in this work, and his treatment of the incident is very striking. He has dealt with it realistically; he has painted the scene as it may actually have occurred, and yet, while he has given us many homely touches, the attitude of the painter has been wholly reverential. We see the house of the scornful Pharisee, with the table laid for a meal. Simon himself at the head of it, negligently grasping his knees, looks half amused and half scornfully at his Guest, while others at the table are evidently both interested and somewhat awed by the discourse of Him who spoke as never man spake. Quaint dishes and cups are on the table, and young attendants wait on the visitors. Our Saviour is seated on a couch in the front of the picture, his hands are folded before Him on the table, and He is looking, as it seems, with tender pity on the Magdalene, and we can fancy He is saying "Seest thou this woman?" At the end of the couch, reverentially embracing the Saviour's feet, with her long hair sweeping over them, and the box of ointment at her side, the Magdalene kneels, the complementary figure to that of our Lord, and, as rendered by the painter, an extremely touching and beautiful one. The great charm about Mr. Lawson's Magdalene is her perfect purity. There is nothing of the sensuousness which we see, for example, in the well-known "Reading Magdalene" of Correggio, in the Dresden Gallery; all we note in the figure is the woman's sorrow and humiliation, her yearning for comfort from the Divine lips that she had heard giving consolation to others, and her sense of her utter unworthiness. It is a magnificent realisation of the scene when this outcast, whose penitence has made her immortal, came

And wept, and with her untressed hair
Still wiped the feet she was so blessed to touch;
And he wiped off the soiling of despair
From her sweet soul because she loved so much.

The keynote of colour in the picture is struck in the Oriental stuffs which drape the couch on which the Saviour is seated; and while the hues of these are not wanting in variety, the tone of the work is judiciously subdued, in keeping, as it were, with the sentiment which pervades it. Of the artistic merits and the careful balance of the composition our readers will be able to judge for themselves from the Engraving, and they will see that this picture is in many respects a masterpiece.

A word must be added regarding the painter. Mr. Wilfrid Lawson is perhaps best known by his series of pictures entitled "The Children of the Great City," which included the following works:—1, Dawn; 2, A Merry Christmas; 3, Imprisoned Spring; 4, Her Father's House. All these were infinitely pathetic and poetical compositions, and obtained much popularity, the first being bought by Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Mr. Lawson has been a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy—this picture appearing there this year, when it was No. 460 in the Catalogue.

THE SEEPEE FAIR, SIMLA.

About seven miles from Simla, in a forest of magnificent deodar trees, stands a small solitary temple, the shrine of an idol of diminutive size, but of great sanctity. Once a year, early in May, this pretty but lonely spot becomes the centre of a most animated and lively scene. The natives, from all the neighbouring districts of the Himalayas, flock to the Seepee temple in their newest clothes and most fanciful jewellery, partly to pay their respects to the little doll of a god, for whose service numerous coppers are showered into his collection plate, but more generally to take part in the business and pleasure of the fair.

The hill tribes are poor, and the steep slopes they cultivate are incapable of affording support to more than a limited population, unless, indeed, the ground were tilled with more industry than its owners possess. To reduce numbers, polyandry is resorted to, taking the form of all the brothers in a family having but one wife in common. Numbers of the men leave their villages in summer and find lucrative employment as jhampan or litter-bearers, and in other load-carrying work in the large hill stations frequented by Europeans; but there is no employment for women, and Seepee supplies the necessary thinning process to their numbers.

The main business of Seepee Fair, then, is the sale of the superfluous female population, though but little of the bartering meets the eye of a European. There, ready for sale, on the great day of the fair, are seen hundreds of gaudily but nevertheless somewhat tastefully dressed and pretty women, loaded with jewellery, seated, closely packed, in irregular rows, on the steep side of the hill among the deodars, chattering, laughing, and talking, for the most part apparently quite careless as to their fate. And there are the dealers, forcing their way between the rows, looking them over. There, too, are European ladies and gentlemen, from Simla, who vie with the dealers in staring the hill maidens out of countenance, and even examining and bargaining for the jewels they wear. On this great day, however, the business of wife-selling is slack, and quotations of prices are difficult to obtain, varying from 120 rs. to 200 rs., the principal sales being effected, it is said, on the following day. But on this occasion the humours of the fair and its pleasures are more prominent.

All round the most open and level part of the forest whirl hundreds of merry-go-rounds, of the rudest and apparently most insecure construction, each carrying four small boxes or cradles, containing men and women cramped into attitudes which seem to European eyes exceedingly uncomfortable. But this seems to afford much amusement and gratification to the natives, for as long as their money lasts they treat themselves and their women-kind to the rough jolting process. At one side are numbers of small stalls loaded with sham jewellery, the greater part of which comes from Birmingham. Here are large kettle-drums, the proprietors of which derive a considerable income from the love of natives for tomtom performances; and they charge a few coppers to strangers for the privilege of beating away till the performer is tired. There are temporary kitchens, whence proceed most uninviting odours, and where enormous quantities of somewhat greasy-looking sweetmeats are bought and eaten; while in the centre some native Rajah spends his money on exhibitions of nautch girls, and a variety of hill sports. One of the most amusing

of these is a novel exhibition of archery. Archers step out one by one to shoot at a man having his legs protected by tight fitting leather gaiters, who dances about in front of the bowmen, and two or three yards only from them. The contortions of the man shot at are amusing, and, judging by the number of misses, it would seem either that the archers are very indifferent shots, or that the aim was not so easy as it looked, for the gaiters were but seldom hit. The extremely bright dresses of the natives, contrasting with the sombre forest, make a scene which is not easily described or forgotten. It is impossible to do justice to it in pen and ink. A visit to Seepee fair is worth a very long day's journey.

We are indebted to Major J. M. Richardson, R.A., for this description, and for the Sketch that we have engraved.

A HIRING OR STATUTE FAIR.

Among the old provincial customs and institutions still observed in some country towns of the North of England, the yearly Statute Fair, with its appointment of hiring farm-servants, both male and female, who stand all day in the market place for personal inspection, is quite in character with the fashions and notions of the olden time. The reader who happens to be acquainted with the "Songs and Ballads of Cumberland and the Lake Country," edited by Sidney Gilpin, and published at Carlisle in 1874, will recollect several pieces, in that rich collection of racy popular poetry, descriptive of the humours of such a rustic gathering as "Rosley Fair," near Wigton, or "Giggledown Fair," celebrated in merry verse by Mark Lonsdale and John Stagg the blind fiddler. There is also the story of "Croglin Watty," from an explanatory note upon which it may be learnt that, "in Cumberland, servants employed in husbandry are seldom engaged for a longer term than half a year. On the customary days of hiring, they proceed to the nearest town; and, that their intentions may be known, stand in the market-place with a sprig or a straw in their mouths." The honest poor fellow who tells his own experiences in the prose interlude of this song, one of Robert Anderson's genuine pictures of country life about the beginning of this century, was rather unlucky when he stood at "Carel," that is, at Carlisle, with the token of willing service between his lips. "The wives," he says, "Com' roun' me in clusters: 'What weage dus t'e ax, canny lad' says yen. 'Wey, three pun' and a crown; wunnet beate a hair o' my beard.' 'What can t'e dui?' says anudder. Dui! wey, I can plough, sow, mow, shear, thresh, dyke, milk, kurn, muck a byre, sing a psalm, mend car' gear, dance a whorndipe, nick a naig's tail, hunt a brock, or feight iver a yen o' my weight in aw Croglin parish." So, Watty is hired by a cross and miserly old dame, "wi' a kill-dried frosty feace," who treats him badly, till he goes home to his father and mother on the fellside, and to the true love of his sweetheart Nan. We dare say there may be another such Watty, and perhaps another such Nan, among the young persons who appear in Mr. Emslie's drawing of a "Hiring Fair," reproduced in our large Engraving, where they are seen standing on the pedestal of a broken column, the ancient Market Cross, with the sprig or straw in their caps, instead of in their mouths. It must be weary waiting in that position, when so little notice is taken of them by the comfortable farmers and farmers' wives strolling about in the foreground, and exchanging neighbourly and household talk with each other, or bargaining over poultry, sucking-pigs, and more important dealings in cattle. As for the other distractions of the fair, the show-booths, the swings, the merry-go-rounds, and the pedlar's display of tempting fancy wares, they are beheld only in the far distance. In general, this institution is on the decline: the registry offices have had a considerable effect upon the public hiring of servants, and though there are a fair number of girls and young men standing about on such occasions, the attendance has greatly diminished in the last twenty or fifteen years. The duties of those hired are set forth in a ballad that is received with much favour by the bystanders. "Dairymaids and ploughboys gay," says the chorus, "Don't be hired without good pay; For you've to plough and make the hay, And milk the cow at the break of day." The distinction between the condition of rich and poor is feelingly touched on; the farmer and his wife in bed drinking their wine, and the ploughboys and dairymaids "compelled to rise when the wind does blow, And face the weather through wind and snow." But unpleasant though some aspects of the life may be, the poet remarks that "there are smiling faces up and down," "Susan, Martha, and Sarah smart, And Matilda Jane in a carrier's cart." Of the same Sarah he finds occasion to add that she is the girl for a dairymaid, "She can make the butter, cheese, and whey, And dance with John on the hiring day."

BILLINGSGATE MARKET.

Last week, both in the Court of Common Council and in the Metropolitan Board of Works, there were renewed discussions upon the great London Fish Market Question. It was finally resolved by the Court of Common Council, after some controversy, to take steps for the adaptation to this purpose of the newly constructed Central Fruit Market, in Farringdon-road, adjoining the Central Poultry Market and near the Central Meat Market of Smithfield. The proposal before the Metropolitan Board of Works, on the following day, was one for the establishment of an inland or railway fish-market in St. Pancras, on the site of the Gasworks, north of the Great Northern and Midland Railway Stations; but this was rejected. It is understood that the Corporation of the City will maintain Billingsgate Market for the trade in fish coming to London by the Thames; and that the market in Farringdon-road will be chiefly for what is brought to town by railway, though it may also become a central dépôt for some part of the fish landed at Billingsgate. Though Billingsgate Market was rebuilt by the Corporation, at a cost of nearly £300,000, but a few years ago, it lacks convenient means of approach on the land side, and there is not adequate standing-room for vans waiting to be laden. Improvements to this effect have become absolutely necessary, as anyone may see who goes there early in the morning. It is at five o'clock in the morning, all the year round, that the great bell is rung, and the iron gates of the market are unbarred, both on the river side and on the City side; when crowds of labourers in smock frocks, with leather caps, enter from Lower Thames-street, while others come ashore from boats on the river, to assist in quickly unloading the vessels moored alongside the wharf. A whole fleet of North Sea fishing-boats, towed in by steamers which may have gone far away to meet them, with Dutch eel-boats, quaintly shaped, and painted of the brightest colours, and with Thames barges, full in the season, of shrimps from the Kentish shores, of lobsters and crabs, of oysters and other bivalves, lie in the river fronting Billingsgate, all impatient for their turn. Into each of these are lowered two timber gangways, upon one of which climb the porters with trunks of fish upon their heads, while down the other trip

those returning with the empty boxes or trunks, as they are indifferently called, ready for a fresh load. These vessels may have arrived in the river during the early morning, or they may have come late the previous afternoon, which is not calculated to improve the flavour of the cargo. But there are also ice ships about; and the knowledge of their presence lends a notion of coolness to the atmosphere. As six and seven o'clock approach, the business becomes fast and furious. The fish arriving by boat and by rail are being rapidly sold off, for the most part by auction. There is but little time to haggle about prices; the market figures are tolerably well established almost from the moment the gates are unbarred, and customers are too anxious to obtain their required supply, and to carry it off to distant parts of the metropolis, to waste time in beating down for pence or shillings. At the same time, from the railway vans in the narrow roadways, crammed with flat fish and fresh-water fish, the porters make their way into and out of the market. The narrow lanes between Billingsgate and the Monument are thronged with carts and barrows, so that for the general public these so-called thoroughfares are positively impassable up to nine or ten o'clock. It is said, however, that the Corporation are quite alive to the existence of this inconvenience, and are availing themselves of every opportunity to buy up house property in the vicinity, so as to open up a proper approach to the market.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Novello, Ewer, and Co. have recently contributed largely to gratify the taste of lovers of good music by publishing compositions for organ, pianoforte, and voice. In the first category, "The Organist's Quarterly Journal," by Dr. William Spark, maintains its established reputation. A "High Festival Communion Service," by George Carter is an interesting work, the "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei" in it being of a pleasing character. A "Communion Service" in G, by C. F. Pascœ, will be found useful. Two songs, by Gabriel Davis, "By the River" and "King Carnival," will gladden the hearts of those who seek (often in vain) for something new and not commonplace. The latter is likely to become a favourite. The composer has adopted the (in his case) happy device of a change in time to express a change of sentiment. Three books of "Miniatures," for the piano, by Oliver King, are extremely graceful; and Heinrich Hofmann's "Drei Stücke in Tanzform," published as piano solos and duets, deserve favourable mention.

We have a voluminous parcel of new publications from Messrs. Chappell and Co.—some very agreeable songs by C. H. R. Marriott, "The Haven of Rest," "Happy Days Departed," and "Unforgotten;" also "My Prince," by Percy Reeve. All these will be welcome in drawing-room circles. "True to the Core," by Stanislaus Elliot, and "To Arms," by Charles E. Tinney, are of a martial character. "Nellie's Song-Book," by T. Crampton, will be welcomed in many a nursery. "Uncle Samuel" is an amusing operetta by George Grossmith; and the Christmas Number of Chappell's "Musical Magazine of New and Popular Dance Music" is more than usually attractive. "Venetia" is a pretty and easy valse, by Caroline Lowthian; "A Doll's Frolic," by Percy Reeve, is lively and ingenious; "Old English Revels," a pianoforte piece, by Oliver Cramer, is quaint and characteristic. The name of Charles D'Albert is sufficient recommendation on the titlepage of any dance music. Apparently, "Patience" is not yet exhausted, if we may judge by the attractive quadrilles, waltz, polka, and lancers, into which it has been spun by this clever caterer for the votaries of Terpsichore.

"Beneath the Cypress" is a setting by L. Zavertal, of words by T. M. Watson, the serious sentiment of which is impressively reflected in the music. The text, indeed, is full of solemn suggestiveness expressed in flowing and easy verse. The melody to which it is set is pleasing and natural, and the harmonic transitions are effective without being strained. The change of figure in the accompaniment, at the words "The south wind blows," is appropriately suggestive, and the climax which follows is extremely good. Messrs. J. B. Cramer and Co. are the publishers. Among other new vocal publications issued by this house we may specify "Across the Sea," a song by the same composer, which is flowing and pathetic. The same firm furnish a supply of Christmas cheer, in the form of "Christmas Songs and Carols: New and Old, Sacred and Secular."

The approach of the festive season is heralded by some dance music from the house of Metzler and Co., among which may be named the "Musical Bijou" (Christmas Number), containing a pleasing variety, by well-known contributors. "The Curfew Bell," a song, by Allis Gower, is a sympathetic setting of Longfellow's words.

Numbers 27 and 29 of "Gems Selected from the Great Masters," by George Frederick West, are arrangements for the pianoforte of the "Inflammatus," from Rossini's "Stabat Mater," and "On Thee each living soul awaits," from Haydn's "Creation." "The Scent of the Limes," song, by Joseph L. Roeckel, possesses grace and pathos. These are published by Messrs. R. Cocks and Co.

Under the title of "The Organ Olio," the house of B. Williams and Co. offers a collection of short pieces for the organ or harmonium, by various composers, edited by Arthur Henry Brown. No. 1 of W. Smallwood's "Operatic Solos" is an easy arrangement of airs from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," for the pianoforte. From the same publishers we notice some extremely pretty pianoforte moreaux, entitled "Mountain Memories," by Edouard Dorn; also a bright and piquant song, "Over Yonder," by Charles E. Tinney; and a serenade, "O Maiden Fairest," of much refinement, by F. H. Bell.

Messrs. Patey and Willis send us some vocal music by eminent composers. Sir Julius Benedict's song, "From the Bosom of Ocean I seek Thee," is written in his happiest style. "Oh! could I Fly on Morning's Wings," a duet, for soprano and tenor, by Sir R. P. Stewart, will be a valuable addition to concert or drawing-room music. The same may be said of the charming "Gondola Trio," by Alberto Randegger. "Hard to Please" is a pretty and coquettish ballad by Francesco Berger. A Nocturne for Piano, by Ernst J. Reiter, is an agreeable production.

We observe some useful "School Exercises" in elementary music and part singing, by Frederic N. Löhr, published by Forsyth Brothers.

A "Cantilena" for violin (or flute or violoncello) and pianoforte, by G. F. Kendall; and an "Impromptu," a "Facile Solo," for violin or violoncello, by Henry Holmes, published by Mr. W. Czerny, deserve a word of praise; as do likewise "Six Amusements Opératique pour le Piano, à quatre Mains," by Guillaume Noir.

"Song of the Sea" (A. Hayes) is a pianoforte piece, in the brilliant style—by Catherine Heaton—in which a melodious theme is surrounded with some elaborate right-hand passages; in good contrast with a melody and the bass sustained by the left hand; a coda bringing the whole to a very effective close.

ART BOOKS.

The re-issue in this country of Dr. G. Henry Lodge's translation of Winckelmann's chief work, *The History of Ancient Art* (two vols., Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), is, we trust, a fact of some significance. Though it is not creditable that we should owe the translation to an American, its publication here seems to indicate a revived interest in ancient art and archaeology, or at all events it reminds us that an effort is being made at our Universities to rouse such interest. An initiative was taken in this direction by some rich and distinguished Englishman in the latter part of the last and the early part of the present century; but since the "grand tour" has been no longer an aristocratic monopoly, our efforts have been desultory, our interest lukewarm. Classical literature is still studied, but classical art and archaeology are comparatively neglected; priceless antique treasures find their way across the Atlantic after being refused by us, and the Germans have become the great explorers. The writer was forcibly reminded of the national indifference in this respect when at Pompeii three or four years back—Pompeii that has thrown such a flood of light on ancient architecture, painting, sculpture, and decoration. Within the exhumed city itself the Italian Government has formed a tolerably complete library of books and other publications, in various languages, relating to, or less directly illustrative of, the discoveries there; and it was not a little humiliating to find how sparse were the English works, and how large was the proportion of German (especially, of French, and of Italian). Our long neglect of Winckelmann's works is unaccountable. Although published more than a century ago, his "History of Ancient Art," and its magnificent pictorial sequel, the "Monumenti Antichi," still remain standard authorities. Additions have been made to our knowledge, but his main facts and arguments need little correction. His "History" is, moreover, as interesting as it is trustworthy and instructive; while his romantic life and tragic end, for he died as it were a martyr to his favourite pursuit, seem to lend an additional charm to his labours. The enduring value of the great critic's life-work is due to his having confined his attention mostly to the observation of facts and their relations, and avoided theoretic speculations or imaginary analogies, moral or religious. We have only to add that Dr. Lodge has executed his task with commendable care and accuracy; but the plates (reproduced from the American edition) are quite unworthy of the text.

A Treatise on Etching, Text and Plates by Maxime Lalanne (Sampson Low, Marston, and Co.), is, like the last, a republication of an American translation—from the second French edition. The translator, Mr. S. R. Koehler, has added an introductory chapter and notes, addressed, of course, to his compatriots; and in the preface to the present edition he says that to free these additions from the American character which they very naturally bear would have necessitated the resetting of a great part of the work, and a consequent increase in its cost. But surely this resetting would not have been a formidable affair, or augmented the cost more than a comparative trifle; and it seems to us that in all such cases, if it is deemed worth while to produce an English edition of a book, it is worth while to adapt it to an English audience. In this instance, however, the value of the information conveyed is but little, if at all affected; and the Treatise itself is the best, because the most plain and lucid, book of its kind, and, indeed, a model for books of technical instruction. M. Lalanne is one of the ablest French landscape-etchers of the day, and his teaching, whether by precept or example, is equally admirable. If there is a fault, it is only the relative one of assuming that his readers are already acquainted with the rudiments of the art. The deficiency is, however, entirely supplied in the very clear and simple introductory chapter on the "technical elements of etching," by the translator, the "managing editor" of the *American Art Review*.

Practical Ceramics for Students. By Charles A. Janvier (Chatto and Windus). This is another re-issue of a book published in America. It is a growing custom with English publishers to reprint American works (not merely translations like the last two) without acknowledgment of their origin; though, for obvious reasons, such acknowledgment should appear prominently on titlepage or cover, or both. It not unfrequently happens that a book written by an American and addressed to a Transatlantic audience contains references and allusions which to the English reader are unavailable or unintelligible. In the present instance the nomenclature of the colours (derived from the French, according to the American habit), and of the chemical and other materials used, will be apt to mislead the English "student." The book, speaking generally, though it contains a great deal of information from good sources, clearly given and concisely tabulated, is of limited scope and nondescript character. It is confessedly not a history; it is not sufficiently minute or practical for the manufacturer; and its "aesthetic hints" and directions for painting and decoration are of no particularly novel interest.

It would be superfluous to commend a new work so famous as the *Keramic Art of Japan*, by Messrs. George A. Audsley and James L. Bowles, of Liverpool. Besides affording a useful analytical essay on Japanese art generally, it was the first work which gave a comprehensive classification of Japanese porcelain and pottery according to the various local schools; whilst its value was greatly enhanced by its photo-lithographic or other illustrations, and especially by its wood engravings, printed in colours (by Messrs. Firmin Didot, of Paris), of which it may be said—and no higher praise could be given them—that for minute delicacy and precision they are worthy of the exquisite productions they illustrate, or rather realise. The original folio edition of the work, published at seven guineas, is, however, now scarce; and some of our readers will be glad to know that a new edition in imperial octavo is now published at two guineas by Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Co. This edition contains the text and illustrations of the folio work, together with much additional information about the Potteries and Factories of Japan; together with a collection of marks and monograms, and a copious index.

The decorative designer, and art-workman in all departments, may find many useful hints in the *Suggestions in Design*, by John Leighton, F.S.A. (Blackie and Son)—"being," to use the amplified title "a comprehensive series of original sketches in various styles of ornament arranged for application in the decorative and constructive arts." The interest of the sketches and the value of the book are enhanced by a series of excellent essays by Mr. James K. Colling, the architect, which are not only descriptive of these sketches, but also furnish an explanatory guide to the characteristics of the various historical and national styles from which Mr. Leighton's drawings are derived, or to which they are assimilated. And as the essays themselves are illustrated from actual existing examples, it is rendered possible, to a considerable extent, to ascertain by comparison whether Mr. Leighton has or has not preserved the type or spirit of a given style. By making such comparison, by selecting the "suggestions" that may commend themselves as appropriate for the required purpose, and by using them as they are intended to be used—i.e., as "motifs," and not to be exactly reproduced—they may, we repeat, be found eminently

useful. The designs are fairly called "comprehensive," for they occupy over a hundred plates, each containing several subjects very diversely treated. Opinions will, of course, differ as to the relative merits of particular designs, but it can hardly be questioned that many of these are full of suggestiveness and originality, and show free and, so to speak, plastic adaptability. If we should offer an opinion, however, we should say that Mr. Leighton is most at home in the Gothic, and least in the Classic, styles; that he does not evince sympathy with the pure Italian, or the graceful French, but rather with the coarser German, Elizabethan, and Jacobean Renaissance. His fancy is apt to be freakish, and run into conceits. He does not appreciate the utter absence of symmetry in Japanese art. Some of the "General Principles" of Design laid down at the beginning of the book are also open to challenge, as all such attempts to formulate in axioms the undemonstrable and intangible are liable to be. Nevertheless, these "suggestions" are, on the whole, a highly meritorious and very welcome complement and crown to an honourable career. We may add that the nucleus of this book appeared, under the same title, as long back as 1852-3. Mr. Leighton (under the nom de plume of "Luke Limner") was one of the pioneers of our recent progress in decorative art; and what changes have we not seen since!

The want long felt by art students of a sufficiently comprehensive history of the art of designing and painting on glass promises to be supplied very satisfactorily, notwithstanding the modest pretensions of the preface, in the *History of Design in Painted Glass*, by N. J. Westlake, F.S.A. (James Parker and Co.), the first volume of which lies before us. This volume treats of the earliest examples of painted glass down to the end of the twelfth century, of single figures and simple compositions of the thirteenth century, and medallion and grisaille windows of the same period. The examples are taken from French and German as well as English sources, and very copiously illustrated. Three more volumes are to follow, dealing respectively with the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, till the decadence of the art. Mr. Westlake's qualifications, both as designer and archaeologist, are well known, and the work in course of publication contains, as he assures us, the fruits of twenty years' special study and observation. The subject itself is of peculiar interest; the old windows often supplying materials for history and biography as well as being a rich storehouse of iconography, ornament, and blazonry, and a record of styles. From all points of view, therefore, the appearance of this work is an event of some importance to the art world.

OBITUARY.

LORD CURRIEHILL.

Lord Curriehill, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, died at his residence, near that city, on the 5th inst. This learned Judge, John Marshall, LL.D., was born Oct. 15, 1827, the eldest son of the late John Marshall, also a Lord of Session, under the same title of Curriehill. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, and the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, had the degree of LL.D. in the former, and was called to the Scottish Bar in 1851. He soon obtained considerable practice in cases connected with feudal law, succession and conveyancing, and was the author of a work on "The Titles to Land Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1868." In 1875 he succeeded Lord Benholme on the Scottish Bench.

ARCHBISHOP MACHALE.

The Most Rev. John MacHale, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, died at St. Jarlath's, on the 7th inst., in his ninetyeth year, the fifty-sixth year of his episcopacy, and the sixty-seventh year of his priesthood. He was born at Tubbernavine, county Mayo, and, after receiving the rudiments of education at a school in Castlebar, was sent to Maynooth College, where he was ordained and became Lecturer and Professor of Dogmatic Theology. During his residence there he published, under the signature of "Hierophilus," a series of controversial letters, which gained considerable reputation. In 1826 he was nominated Coadjutor Bishop of Killala, with the title of Bishop of Maronia, *in partibus infidelium*; and in 1834 succeeded Dr. Kelly in the archiepiscopal See of Tuam. This distinguished prelate of a past generation, popularly known as "the Archbishop of the West," and designated by O'Connell as "the Lion of the fold of Judah," took for many years a very prominent part in Irish national politics, and was, besides, esteemed as a preacher, not only in Ireland and England but also in Italy. His sermons delivered in Rome in 1832 were translated into Italian by the Abate di Lucca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. A finished Irish scholar, Dr. MacHale translated into Irish a great portion of Moore's "Irish Melodies;" and Celtic scholars speak with high commendation of this effort to preserve for the Irish-speaking people the sentiment and poetic feeling of the original. In 1861 he produced a volume comprising six books of the Iliad, with a corresponding Irish translation in heroic metre, and subsequently issued the Pentateuch in English and Irish translations. Of late years, Bishop McEvilly, elected Coadjutor with right of succession, relieved his Grace of the onerous duties of his high office.

GENERAL PARLBY.

General William Parlbay, Colonel 4th Hussars, on the 26th ult., at Hubberston, Milford Haven. He entered the Army in 1816, and became Lieutenant in 1824, Captain 1826, Major 1845, Lieutenant-Colonel in 1846, Major-General 1860, Lieutenant-General 1869, and General 1876. He was appointed Colonel of the 21st Hussars in 1855, and transferred to the 4th Hussars in 1880. General Parlbay served with the 10th Hussars in the Crimea, and amongst other actions, took part in the battle of the Tchernaya. He had the Sebastopol, Sardinian, and Turkish medals, and the Fourth Class of the Medjidieh. General Parlbay was of a French family, which came to England at the restoration of Charles II., and is seated at Manadon, Devon.

ADMIRAL HEATHCOTE.

Admiral Edmund Heathcote died on the 29th ult. at Fritham Lodge, New Forest, Hants, in his sixty-eighth year. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Samuel Heathcote (third son of Sir William Heathcote, third Baronet, M.P.), by his first wife, Catherine, daughter of Mr. Isaac Pickering, of Foxlease, Hants. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, entered the Navy in 1827, and obtained the rank of Admiral in 1879. In 1854 he commanded the Archer during the whole of the operations in the Baltic, and led the squadron at the attacks on Fort Bullen and Fort Comet, off Riga. Subsequently he was senior officer of the Riga and Courland Squadron, and Commander-in-Chief on the coast of Ireland. The Admiral married, first, Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Colonel Law, K.H.; and secondly, Jessie, daughter of Mr. Charles J. Hill, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

We have also to record the deaths of—

The Very Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, Dean of Wells, on the 5th inst., at Weston-super-Mare.

Lieutenant-General Colin MacKenzie, C.B., at Edinburgh, on the 30th ult., at the age of seventy-five. His portrait is given in the present Issue.

General Walter John Browne, C.B., of the Bombay Infantry, at Warkworth, at the age of eighty-one. He entered the Indian army in 1819. He was nominated a C.B. in 1843, and was placed on the retired list in 1878.

Mr. Andrew Jardine, of Lanrick Castle, Perthshire, Lord of the Barony of Corrie, on the 1st inst., at Castlemilk, Dumfriesshire, J.P. and D.L. He was a China merchant in London, and a Governor of Christ's Hospital.

The Rev. Dr. Enoch Mellor, a well-known Congregational minister, on the 2nd inst., at his residence at Halifax, aged fifty-eight. He was chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales in 1873, and was the author of several theological works.

Dr. Thomas Hayden, recently, in Dublin. His death causes the first vacancy in the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland. Dr. Hayden was a native of the county of Tipperary, but lived all his life in Dublin, where he acquired a high reputation as a skilful physician.

Vice-Admiral Francis Henry Shortt, on the 28th ult., in Guernsey, aged fifty-nine. He entered the Navy in 1836, and served during the Crimean war, for which he had the Crimean and Turkish medals and the Fifth Class of the Medjidieh. From 1870 to 1873 he was Commodore at Hong-Kong. He attained the rank of Vice-Admiral last year.

Dowager Lady Cradock-Hartopp (Jane Mary), on the 1st inst., in Warwick-square, in her seventy-fourth year. She was eldest daughter of Mr. Henry Bloomfield Keane, and was married, in 1825, to Sir William Edmund Cradock-Hartopp, by whom (who died Oct. 16, 1864) she was mother of the present Baronet.

Mr. William Brodie, R.S.A., the sculptor, on the 30th ult., in Edinburgh. Among his productions may be mentioned the Prince Consort statue at Perth, and the statues of Sir James Simpson at Edinburgh, and of Lord Cockburn in Parliament House, Edinburgh. He was secretary of the Royal Scottish Academy.

The Hon. Alfred Henry Crofton, on the 29th ult., at The Hermitage, in the county of Roscommon. He was born April 2, 1837, the third son of Edward, Lord Crofton, a Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen, by Georgiana, his wife, third daughter of Field Marshal Henry William, first Marquis of Anglesey, K.G. Mr. Crofton was unmarried.

Dr. Brewer, Chairman of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on the 3rd inst., at 21, George-street, Hanover-square. He graduated in medicine at St. Andrew's University in 1834, in which year he became Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh; in 1872 he was nominated F.R.C.P., London. He was most energetic in the cause of the sick poor, and of sanitary science generally.

Colonel Henry Torrens Walker, third son of General George Warren Walker, on the 4th inst., at the age of sixty-three. Colonel Walker entered the Army in 1836, and served with distinction in the Ceylon Rifle Regiment and the 3rd Buffs. In 1863 he was appointed to a lieutenant-colonelcy in the 25th Regiment, and obtained the command of that regiment in 1868.

Colonel Augustus Alexander Dick, late of the 29th and 13th Regiments, on the 2nd inst., at Brighton. He was the son of the late General Alexander Dick, of the Honourable East India Company's Service, and was born about the year 1826. During the Indian Mutiny he served with the 8th Regiment. He retired on half-pay in 1868. In 1873 he became a Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr. Thomas Baines, a well-known local historian, at Seaforth Hall, near Liverpool, aged seventy-five. He was third son of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. for Leeds, and brother of Sir Edward Baines, also late M.P. for that town. He was author of "History of Liverpool," "Lancashire and Cheshire, Past and Present," and "Yorkshire, Past and Present," and had been editor of the *Liverpool Times*, an extinct newspaper.

Mr. Richard Henry Stackhouse Vyvyan, of Trewan, Cornwall, J.P. and D.L., barrister-at-law, on the 20th ult., at Little St. James's-street, Pall-mall. He was born Dec. 3, 1832, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Vyvyan, of Trewan, by Margaret Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Hugh Edwards, and represented a younger branch of the family of Vyvyan, of Trelowarren. He served some time in the Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Royal Cornwall Rangers Militia.

Mr. Robert Bodkin, of Annagh, in the county of Galway, J.P. and D.L., on the 29th ult. He was born March 30, 1809, the eldest son of Mr. John Bodkin, of Annagh, by Harriet, his wife, daughter of Mr. Martin Kirwan, of Blindwell, in the county of Galway, and was descended from a very old Galway family. In 1833 he served as High Sheriff of his county. Mr. Bodkin married, June 30, 1842, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of Mr. Thomas Redington, of Ryehill, in the county of Galway, but leaves no issue.

Mr. Charles Eales, J.P. for Devonshire, Principal Clerk of Committees, House of Commons, died on the 22nd ult., at Easton, South Devon, aged fifty-four. He was eldest son of Mr. Charles Thomas Eales, of Eastdon, by Frances Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Mr. George Daniell, M.D., and was called to the Bar in 1862. He was twice married, first, in 1856, to Eleanor Halford, sister of Sir Francis Fuller-Elliott-Drake, Bart., of Nutwell Court, in the county of Devon; and secondly, in 1863, to Diana, only daughter of the Rev. William P. Hopton, of Bishop's Frome, Herefordshire.

The Right Hon. Caroline Augusta, Dowager Countess of Mount-Edgcombe, Member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (second class), on the 2nd inst., at Saltram, Devon, aged seventy-three. Her Ladyship was the elder daughter of Rear-Admiral Charles Feilding, R.N., by Lady Elizabeth Theresa, his wife, daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester. She was married, Dec. 6, 1831, to Ernest Augustus, third Earl of Mount-Edgcombe, and leaves two sons, the present Earl, Colonel the Hon. Charles Ernest Edgcombe, and one daughter, Lady Ernestine Edgcombe.

Last week only two steamers reached the Mersey with live stock and five with fresh meat from the United States and Canada, having on board 412 cattle, 1854 sheep, 5117 quarters of beef, 575 carcasses of mutton and 200 hogs. The totals show a decrease in both live stock and fresh meat.—By the steam-ship Catania, owned by Messrs. R. M. Sloman and Co., of Hamburg, for whom Messrs. Houlder Brothers, and Co., 146, Leadenhall-street, are agents in this country, another consignment of beef and mutton has been brought to London in a frozen state from Sydney. The importers are Messrs. M'Ilwraith, M'Eacharn, and Co., who were the first to show the possibility of opening up a trade which promises to be alike beneficial to the Colonial farmer and the English consumer. This is the second consignment received by this firm, and the meat has apparently arrived, as did the first lot by the Strathleven, in good condition.



A HIRING AND STATUTE FAIR IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

SEE PAGE 479.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

The supply of literary and artistic sweetmeats for the gratification of the infantine palate, which expects to be treated with some little dissipation in the approaching holiday time, continues to employ the industry of clever writers, designers, engravers, and others, engaged upon this class of seasonable productions.

The publishers have already begun to send us parcels of such Christmas ware, to which, though several weeks in advance, it is needful that prompt attention should be given. Some of them were noticed a fortnight ago.

Messrs. F. Warne and Co. present a delightful treat for the eye in the delicate colour-printing of *The May Blossom; or, The Princess and her People*. The illustrations are designed by H. H. Emmerson, and engraved and printed by Dalziel Brothers. The figures are droll and expressive; the border decorations of the pages are really beautiful. They contain a series of lively verses, by Miss Marian Wingrave, describing the different sorts of people, rich and poor, fashionable, neighbourly, gossiping, frolicking, critical, artistic, shopkeeping, seafaring, or hunting people, in the kingdom where Princess Victoria, at the time of her birth, was hailed as a May-flower. The same publishers have issued a book of *Comic Insects*, which contains verses by the Rev. F. A. S. Reid, treating of the caterpillar, the moth, the snail, the bee, the black-beetle, and the spider; with vigorous drawings by Berry F. Berry, engraved by Dalziel Brothers, and with coloured plates by Kronheim and Co. In *Pinafores, Red Coats, and Blue-Jackets* (same publishers) are combined the attractions of a set of old nursery rhymes and songs, with those of a soldier's alphabet and a sailor's alphabet, representing figures of the military and naval services. The illustrations, chromo-lithographed by Emrik and Binger, but part of them only in sepia tint, are diverting enough. Mrs. Valentine's *Shakespearean Tales in Verse* are but a weak paraphrase, in ballad form, of the stories of "The Tempest," "The Merchant of Venice," "The Taming of the Shrew," and "The Winter's Tale;" but they are accompanied by a profusion of coloured pictures and other drawings, which will serve just as well to illustrate readings from the text of Shakespeare. *Little Red Ridinghood and Puss in Boots* are positive "Nursery Gems," with exquisite little drawings by E. K. Johnston, M. A. Edwards, and W. Gunston, very finely printed by T. Dupuy et Fils.

Messrs. Griffith and Farran bring forward, as the gift-book of the season—in the way of a five-shilling gift to a child—one bearing the title *Holly Berries*, with original illustrations by Ida Waugh. These designs are printed in colour; but the merit of the drawing, especially of the vegetable forms, is more decidedly apparent than the advantage of the colouring, which is not so nice as it might be. There is ample store of good entertainment in the same publishers' volume, *Our Little Ones*, edited by W. T. Adams, who calls himself "Oliver Optic." It is a collection of several hundred short stories and poems, by various authors, with 357 original illustrations, finely engraved in the American manner, under the direction of Mr. G. T. Andrew. The illuminated cover, designed by Miss C. A. Northam, has a novel and pleasing effect.

Messrs. Dean and Son publish an attractive book, *The Children's Kettledrum*, but there is not much of the "kettledrum" or tea-party. The pictures and accompanying verses exhibit children in the performance of various customary freaks and pastimes, the little girls having much to do with their dolls, who sometimes fall sick, and have to take medicine, or to die and to be buried in the garden. Notwithstanding these mortal afflictions, they seem to afford much pleasure to their young mistresses. These designs, by "M. A. C.," are reproduced in chromolithography by L. Van Leer, and printed on fine paper. We like nothing better than Mr. T. Pym's series of drawings of child-life, with verses by "L. C.," entitled, *Children Busy, Children Glad, Children Naughty, Children Sad* (publishers, Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.). This we should take, by choice, from amidst all the publications of its class now before us. The little people are so natural, so full of life and character, and have such artless grace of attitude and gesture, that none but Miss Kate Greenaway's, which we lately noticed, will bear comparison with them. The designs are agreeably printed in colours, and the verses are the best of their kind that we have read. *Sugar and Spice, and All That's Nice* (Strahan and Co.), is pretty nearly as good as the last mentioned. There are three little girls drawing portraits of their three respective uncles on their school-slates; there is a battle of the chimney-sweepers against a poor old snow man, whom they kill because he is so white, and they are so black; there is Mary Pimpernel's feast with her seven little friends; and several other humorous little scenes, by "J. K." and "V. B.," in which a vein of genuine fun is opened with pen and pencil.

A work of somewhat higher intellectual pretension is the "Child's Romance," by Sydney Hodges, a tale in prose, bearing the title, *Among the Gibjigs* (Remington and Co.). It is a tale of the same class as the inimitable "Alice in Wonderland," and the heroine is a little girl known to her family and friends as "Tumpy," who has a brother called "Chuffy." She has the luck to find a small globe, like a diamond marble, dropped by an invisible Gibjig flying overhead. With this talisman she is enabled to soar up on high and travel far away into the realms of Ogredom and of the Guikwaress, and to meet strange people, and to see Wobblins, and other marvellous things. The engravings, designed by H. Petherick, are spirited and powerful.

The Mole and the Bat (G. Watherston and Sons), one of the "Nursery Library" series, is extracted, by permission, from Messrs. Paterson and Son's "Songs for Children," published at Edinburgh. Music and verses are given, with the piano-forte accompaniment, and half a dozen large coloured pictures to illustrate the comical story.

The Religious Tract Society have published *Bible Pictures and Stories*, with sixty-four coloured plates and vignettes; and Harrison Weir's *Pictures of Wild Birds and Animals*, with twenty-four coloured plates, from his original drawings, printed by Leighton Brothers. Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday have produced, as usual, in beautiful scarlet covers with fair pictures in the centre, the yearly volumes of the *Friendly Visitor*, the *Children's Friend*, and the *Infant's Magazine*. The Church of England Temperance Society publishes the *Young Standard-Bearer*, a halfpenny magazine with engravings.

The excellent testimonial portrait of Mrs. Elizabeth Twining, painted by Mr. Henry Martin, which was presented to her from Twickenham town, has been permanently fixed in St. John's Hospital there, as a memorial of the foundress.

At a meeting of the Wolverhampton Town Council on Monday the Mayor announced the receipt of a letter from a friend offering to build a public art gallery, at a cost of £5000, providing that the town give a suitable site, and that subscriptions amounting to £10,000 were first promised. The donor desired that a committee should be appointed to mature the plans, and added as a strict condition that his name should be kept secret.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

E. H. (Rawtenstall).—"Dual" is a term employed by solvers of problems to denote that the first player has a choice of two equally effective lines of attack. It is admitted on all hands that when it arises on the first move of the solution the position is unsound; but from that extreme condition there are degrees of "duals," which it is hardly possible to formulate, and which, in any case, should be considered in relation to the problem in which they occur. You may take it as a general principle, however, that a problem is unsound if the "dual" initiates a successful attack, differing essentially from that which illustrates the author's idea.

B. L. (Berlin).—The number required has been forwarded to your address.

DELTA.—We are obliged for the games, and they shall have early publication. The "Week in Argyl" is pleasant reading, and we thank you for it.

VA (U.S.).—The good feeling is fully reciprocated on this side of the Atlantic.

B. N. (Inverness).—There is no English translation of the "Handbuch;" but the cream of it is to be found in most of the English works upon the theory of the game.

S. I. (Stepney).—Problem received. Thanks.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1961 received from VA (U.S.) and J. L. T. (Boston). CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1965 received from T. Youssoufian (Constantinople), Jeffers W. Scott, John Perkins, H. Hampton, John Goldsmith, Lavinia Grove, Fire Plug, and C. L. Shubuch (Dresden).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1966 received from W. Wilson, Jane Nepveu, J. R. (Blyth), J. Perkins, H. Hampton, Hmo Kam, W. H. Greenbrook, Ethen, and Fire Plug. CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1967 received from H. B. A. Chiel, W. P. Hill, Julia Short, Pilgrin, J. Hall, Juvenis, Hereward, A. Schmuecke, Norman Rumbelow, James Dobson, Alpha, Plevna, Henricus Johannes, R. H. Brooks, Cant, T. A. Cottman, Florence (Exeter), R. J. G. (Tullamore), Colbrans, F. Johnston, A. C. (Staines), Jupiter Junior, R. T. Kemp, S. Bullen, R. Rogers, Ben Nevis, Aaron Harper, L. Sharswood, W. Miller, L. Wyman, B. R. Wood, F. G. Parloe, An Old Hand, H. Barrett, D. W. Kell, E. Casella (Paris), G. S. Oldfield, Harry Springthorpe, H. Lucas, Otto Fulder, D. Templeton, E. Elsbury, C. Oswald, Elsie, L. Falcon (Antwerp), M. O'Halloran, A. Wigmore, W. J. Rudman, H. Noyes, R. J. Vines, S. Lowndes, M. Tipping, A. M. Porter, H. Blacklock, C. S. Cox, J. G. Anstee, L. L. Greenaway, A. N. Colborne, T. Holdron, R. L. Southwell, R. Jessop, H. K. Awdry, John Perkins, H. M. Kam, Smutch, Joseph Shiel, Harry Bristow (Crediton), H. Hampton, W. Biddle, Hmo Kam, Smutch, Joseph Shiel, W. H. Greenbrook, A. Chapman, J. R. Rapp (Munich), E. Holt, Robert Bygott, Fire Plug, J. Bumstead, Ernest Sharswood, and W. Robson.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1966.

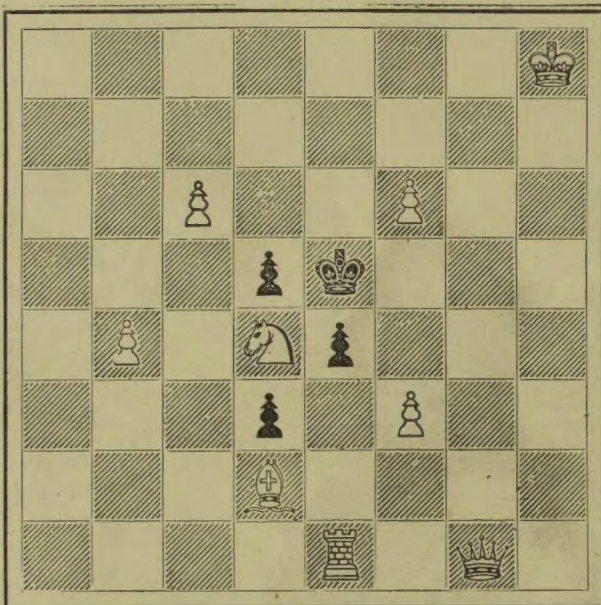
WHITE. BLACK.
1. Kt to Q 6th. P takes Kt*
2. R to K B 4th. Any move
3. P to Q 4th, mate.

* If Black play 1. Kt takes P, White continues with 2. R to K B 4th, and mates with Kt or P, according to Black's play.

PROBLEM NO. 1969.

By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A lively Skirmish between Messrs. SKIPWORTH and ROWLEY occurring in the handicap tourney of the Counties Chess Association during the meeting at Leamington.

(Two Knights' Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. Q to K 4th	B to K 2nd
2. B to B 4th	Kt to K B 3rd	13. B to K Kt 3rd	Q to Q 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
4. Kt to Kt 5th	P to Q 4th		
5. P takes P	Kt takes P		
6. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt		
7. Q to B 3rd (ch)	K to K 3rd		
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q to K 2nd		
9. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 3rd		
10. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd		
11. B to R 4th			
12. R to Q 4th			
13. Kt takes Kt			
14. Kt takes Kt			
15. Kt takes Kt			
16. Kt takes Kt			
17. Kt takes Kt			
18. Kt takes Kt			
19. Kt takes Kt			
20. Kt takes Kt			
21. Kt takes Kt			
22. Kt takes Kt			

and White wins.

The first of a series of exhibitions of chess play, arranged to mark the current season at the City of London Chess Club, was held on Monday, the 7th instant, when Mr. W. N. Potter played twenty games simultaneously. A large number of visitors attended the club on the occasion, and in the result Mr. Potter won eighteen games and lost two. The winners were Mr. Pilkington and Mr. Rabbeth; the losers' names are too numerous for special mention.

Mr. B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar-square, writes to inform us, in reply to our correspondents' inquiries, that he is the London agent for *Brenano's Chess Monthly*. What is really desired to be known, however, is, not to whom subscriptions may be sent, but where a single copy can be procured at any time on application.

During the past month several interesting matches have been contested at the metropolitan district clubs. On the 13th, the Endeavour defeated the Railway Clearing House, scoring 14½ against a solitary drawn game credited to their adversaries. On the 22nd, Bermondsey played Kentish Town, nine on each side, and won by five games to four; and on the 27th, North London scored a match, six players a side, against South Hampstead, with a score of 5 to 3. A match between twelve members of the Woolwich Chess Club, Messrs. Burnett and Nixon selecting the competitors, was played on the 26th, and resulted in favour of Mr. Nixon's champions, who scored 8 out of a possible 12.

On Saturday last (the 5th inst.) a match between the North London and Athenaeum Clubs was played at the rooms of the latter in Camden-road. It was a run-away match, indeed; for the North London players beat their adversaries with a score of 10½ to 1½; but we shall hope to see the Athenaeum make a better fight in their next encounter.

The Oxford City Club played a match with the University champions on the 4th inst., fourteen on each side. Our valued correspondent "Hereward" says it was a "close fight," the town winning by 13½ to 12½ for gown. A return-match has been arranged for the 18th inst.

Our game last week was, by mistake, described as one of twenty-four played by Mr. Blackburne simultaneously, during his visit to Nottingham. We have been informed, since its publication, that the game was a single-handed contest between the Champion and Mr. Marriott. We heartily regret that our imperfect information should have deprived one of the most promising players of the day of the credit of such a victory.

The *British Chess Magazine* for November opens with a third article from the Rev. Mr. Wayne in continuation of his review of the last edition of the German *Handbuch*. The debut dealt with is the "Ruy Lopez," and it is treated with great clearness and freshness of style. The hints to young solvers will be interesting to those to whom they are addressed, but the general news of the chess world, of which there is a comprehensive summary, will be interesting to all chessplayers. Good games, annotated by Mr. Ranken and Mr. Wayne, and problems edited by Mr. Andrews, make up a capital number.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 18, 1880), with a codicil (dated Aug. 29, 1881), of General Richard Joseph, Baron Airey, of Killingworth, G.C.B., late of No. 7, Lowndes-square, who died on Sept. 14 last, at The Grange, Bookham, Surrey, was proved on the 26th ult. by Sir Geers Henry Cotterell, Bart., the son-in-law, and Charles Hammersley, the executors, the personal estate amounting to upwards of £131,000. There are many pecuniary legacies and memorial gifts to friends and servants, including £1000 each (free of duty) to Sir Garnet Wolseley and the Rev. Charles Napier. All the residue of his real and personal estate the testator leaves upon trust for his daughter, Dame Katharine Margaret Cotterell, for life; then to her issue, as she shall appoint; and, in default of appointment, to her first and other sons successively, according to priority of birth, in tail.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1874), with three codicils (dated Feb. 14, March 19, and Dec. 24, 1879), of Mr. Horatio Bebb, formerly of Mamhead, Devon, but late of No. 13, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, who died on the 1st ult., at Edinburgh, was proved on the 25th ult. by Charles Campbell Prinsep and John James, the executors, the personal estate exceeding in value £217,000. The testator gives numerous legacies, many of large amount, to his sister, nephews, nieces, cousins, and other relatives, and to servants; £200 to the Marylebone School for Girls, Marylebone-road; and £100 each to St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, and the Hampden Gurney Schools in connection with Quebec Chapel. The residue of his real and personal estate he leaves upon trust for his nephew, Charles James Packenham Lawrell for life, and then for his children or grandchildren, as he shall appoint.

The Scotch confirmation (dated Oct. 8, 1881), under seal of the Commissariat of the county of Edinburgh, of the trust disposition and settlement, with a codicil thereto, of Mrs. Isabella Burn or MacVicar, late of Canaan Park, Edinburgh, who died on Sept. 1 last, granted to David Lang Burn, the brother, Major John MacVicar Burn, R.H.A., and David Bryce Burn, the nephews, George Bruce, and James Syme, the executors nominate, was sealed in London on the 19th ult., the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £90,000. The said trust disposition is dated Oct. 11, 1867, and the codicil Oct. 4, 1870.

The will (dated March 21, 1876) of Mr. Henry Benjamin George Whitgreave, late of Moseley Court, Staffordshire, and of Newbold House, Leamington, who died on Aug. 13 last, was proved on the 21st ult. by Mrs. Mary Whitgreave, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £59,000. The testator bequeaths to his daughter, Alice Amelia Mary, £20,000; and, subject thereto, leaves all his real and personal estate to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated July 16, 1881) of Mr. Isaiah Bourdas, late of Pont-street, Belgrave-square, who died on Sept. 16 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Isaiah Bourdas, the son, the sole executor, the personal estate exceeding £40,000. The testator leaves £2000 and several leasehold houses upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Elizabeth Thurston; and there is a similar bequest upon trust for his daughter Mrs. Frances Catherine Thurston. All his real estate and the residue of the personality he gives to his said son.

The will (dated Oct. 16, 1874) of the Rev. Russell Skinner, late of Sweffling, Suffolk, who died on Aug. 7 last, was proved on the 19th ult. by Josiah Dore Williams and Frederic Charles Foster, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £29,000. The testator leaves £100 each to the Church Pastoral Aid Society, the Church Missionary Society, the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, the London City Mission, the Society for Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, and the South American (formerly Patagonian) Missionary Society; his household furniture and effects to his wife, Mrs. Violetta Skinner; certain freehold, copyhold, and leasehold property upon trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughter, Violetta Mary Skinner; to his said daughter, a pecuniary legacy of £3500; and the residue of the personality, with the produce of the sale of the advowson of Sweffling, upon trust for his wife for life. At her death, £7000 and one half of the ultimate residue is to be held upon trust for his said daughter; and £4000 and the other half of the ultimate residue upon trust for his grandchildren, Leonard Clement Marriott and Lucy Skinner Marriott.

The will (dated April 22, 1880) of Mr. Arthur Herbert Cocks, C.B., formerly of the Bengal Civil Service, late of No. 8, Ashburn-place, Cromwell-road, South Kensington, who died on Aug. 29 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Edward Wallace Evans, the son-in-law, the acting executor, the personal estate exceeding £13,000. The only persons interested under the will are testator's wife and children.

The will (dated Sept. 14, 1875) of Mr. Henry Greening, late of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, who died on July 31 last, was proved on the 7th ult. by Miss Jessie Anne Greening, the daughter and sole executrix, the personal estate being over £7000. The testator leaves all his property between his said daughter and his son Edmund.

The will (with a codicil thereto) of Mr. William Steggall Peddar, formerly of Kennett, Cambridgeshire, but late of Holly Lodge, Ipswich, has recently been proved in the Principal Registry. The testator, after bequeathing various pecuniary and specific legacies, including a pecuniary legacy to each of his daughters, devises and bequeaths all his real and residuary personal property to his four sons upon the usual trusts for sale and conversion into money, and directs them to set apart investments of a certain amount as a provision for his wife during her life; and, subject thereto, directs that all such real and residuary personal estate is to be equally divided between all his sons and daughters, the shares of daughters to be held in strict settlement for their benefit and that of their children. His four sons are appointed executors.

C. G. C.

The late Mr. James M'Currey, a well-known advocate of teetotalism, who recently died at the age of fourscore years, has left the following legacies:—National Temperance League, £1000; London Temperance Hospital, £500; United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, £300; Chelsea Working Men's Teetotal Society, £50.

A lady has placed the sum of £250 at the disposal of the Committee of the Homes for Working Girls in London towards the founding of a home in the South of London, to be called Garfield House, in honour of the late President of the United States. These homes are intended for girls who are employed in the factories and work-rooms of the metropolis. The committee's endeavour is "to help those who help themselves," by providing homes in the various districts of the metropolis for those who are earnestly striving to gain an honest living, but who are "homeless;" at the same time to afford them profitable recreation, and, above all, to surround them with healthful influences and friendly guidance at the most critical period of their lives. Mr. John Shrimpton, of 38, Lincoln's-inn-fields, is the honorary secretary.

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 A Cold or Sore Throat may not
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AS SO WONDERFUL IN MY CASE
THAT, IF YOUR CHARGE WAS
FIFTY POUNDS INSTEAD OF 15s., I
SHOULD,
TO SAVE MY LIFE, FEEL BOUND
TO HAVE ONE BY ME." (See Letter
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 "Gentlemen,—It is now exactly eight months since I
 had the good fortune to try one of your Pads. At that
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 Think, too, how very inexpensive it is compared with
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 The principle is logical and natural, and is universally
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THE MOST CHEERING
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CROSS OF THE LEGION
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 Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the world; it thoroughly
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RED HANDS BECOME SOFT and
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 One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace
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 FRUIT SALT WORKS, S.E. CAUTION.—
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 Prices, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists.

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